BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1857.

Terms, \$1.50, strictly in advance. Office, 36 Washington St., Boston. NO. 11.

For the Herald and Journal.

APPLICTION. "For whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth.—HER. xii. 6.

not complain of the means that infinite wisdom ings, murder, drunkenness, revelings, and such shall see fit to employ for the accomplishment of like.'

travel be rough and difficult, and heavy crosses (or state by nature) dwelleth no good thing." fect through suffering?" It is enough for the ser- and the things that belong to their peace. vant that he be as his Lord." My Saviour led a Then they describe man as under the tyranny of suffering life, though he knew no sin, but could at the enemy of all good, who, because of his extenany period of his earthly pilgrimage say with the sive reign, is called the "god of this world;" and utmost truth and confidence, "I have kept my the sinner as "of his father the devil," "who Father's commandments, and abide in his love." Notwithstanding all this, his whole life was one ence." "They are in the snare of the devil," "takcontinued scene of trials, abuses and indignities, en captive by the devil at his will." They are heaped upon him by those, whose welfare and hap called "the children of the devil." What humilpiness he sought, though by so doing he subjected lating declarations, and yet the history of man himself to all the insults and cruelties that the establishes their truth. unmitigated malice of wicked men, rendered more But the picture of man's depravity becomes ferocious than savage beasts, could heap upon him. darker, and his state more deplorable, when we And what were the purposes for which he cheer- are told that he is a "lover of pleasure more than fully endured all these most intolerable cruelties? of God." He is "alienated from the life of God It was that he might dethrone the king of terrors, through the ignorance that is in him." He knows It was that he might dethrone the king of terrors, string of terrors, through the gloom of take away the sting of death, dispel the gloom of not God. He is a stranger and foreigner, yea, he late away the sting of death, dispel the gloom of not God. He is a stranger and foreigner, yea, he late away the sting of death, dispel the gloom of not God. He is a stranger and foreigner, yea, he late away the sting of death, dispel the gloom of not God. He is a stranger and foreigner, yea, he late away the sting of death, dispel the gloom of not God. He is a stranger and foreigner, yea, he late away the sting of death, dispel the gloom of not God. He is a stranger and foreigner, yea, he late away the sting of death, dispel the gloom of not God. He is a stranger and foreigner, yea, he late away the sting of death, dispel the gloom of not God. He is a stranger and foreigner, yea, he late away the sting of death, dispel the gloom of not God. take away the sting of death, dispel the gloom of the grave, and bring life and immortality to light! is without God in the world. "There is no fear the grave, and bring life and immortality to light! of God before their eyes;" hence they cry in their of God before their eyes; hence they cry in the cry in t

ought to view! O with what unspeakable rap- trait, men are called "haters of God." What a must adoring millions gaze upon the benigface of their friend and deliverer, and as they their glittering crowns at his feet, exclaim in thy, worthy is the Lamb that was slain!" a to doubt him, or to attribute it to any cause than his tender regard for us.

to be wholly incompetent to foresee or avoid any I um a man of unclean lips." of the dangers to which they may be exposed! attempts to fathom the profound depths of that wrath of God abideth upon the children of disobe-

mind which had only so will, and all the vast ma- dience; " " He that believeth not is condemned chinery of his unlimited empire sprang into exist- already; " Judgment is come upon all men to ence, we become lost in the overwhelming idea of condemnation;" "The wages of sin is death;" our own insignificance, and feel that our most ap- "The soul that sinneth it shall die;" "God will propriate place is in the dust. O how enviable-how much to be coveted is the that doeth evil." These are the certain results of a

regards each trial and affliction as a direct proof mercy in the name of Jesus; fly to his outof God's design thoroughly to prepare the soul for a stretched arms, lest he cast thee off forever. Reparticipation in those supreme delights to be for- member there is a remedy for thy disease, there ever enjoyed by those who have left mortality with is pardon for thy guilt, there is power in the Holy all its infirmities and imperfections behind them, Ghost to sanctify thy depreased heart; and if and gone to dwell where no fear or dread of future thou comply with offered mercy, thou shalt be ill can mar their bliss, or for a moment disturb adopted into the family of God, and be made an their ever increasing enjoyment. To such a mind, heir of eternal life, and not only escape the damnothing can come amiss which bears the impress of nation of hell, but thou shalt obtain the salvation divine arrangement, and is evidently ordered by of heaven. Go to Calvary's bloody summit, and heavenly skill and wisdom. A full consciousness gaze upon the world's Redeemer, as in the agony of the guardian care of a being who is ever pres- of death he bears the sins of the world, and as you ent, and whose attribute of omniscience enables see the precious blood gushing from his hands, his him to take cognizance of all that concerns our feet, his side, remember, highest interest and welfare, and who is able to cause every event, however distressing, to result in our greatest happiness, must certainly be a source of unspeakable satisfaction to mortals while struggling with the difficulties ever to be met with in their journey to the better land. Cease then O, my soul, to complain of any of the hardships of thy earthly pilgrimage, but patiently and confidingly wait the final issue of all those providences which now seem shrouded in impenetrable mystery, trusting that at the most befitting time, all will be explained in a manner which shall demand and secure thy warmest gratitude, and demonstrate to thy entire satisfaction that those dark events which caused thy greatest fear and most distressing apprehensions, were the most appropriate instruments that could be employed in

in securing thy eternal welfare and salvation. Then in pure love's most elevated strains, Our songs shall echo o'er the heavenly plains; And in sweet concert with the choir above, Recount the wonders of redeeming love.

Haydenville, March, 1857.

For the Herald and Journal THE NATURAL STATE.

That which is born of the flesh is flesh - Jons iii. 6. The word flesh in Scripture has various mean to remind us that it comes by natural generation, tives.

much excited by our bodily members. examine its testimony on this point. We are conquers you and your fellow-men. Many, who taught that man was made in the image of God, have been made stupid and partially idiotic by but sin defaced and destroyed that image. "God this drug, laugh about it; but laughing slaves and made man upright, but he sought out many inven- maniacs are not exempt from pity because they unclean?" " We are conceived in sin, and sha- we have had quite too much of it. It is high time to pen in iniquity." "We go astray from the be manly; therefore, face the enemy; conquer womb, speaking lies." The apostle says, "We him if you can. ourselves were sometimes foolish, disobedient, de- 2. Don't imagine that you can drop this drug well as I am able. If you accuse me of exaggeraceived, serving divers lusts and pleasures."

Observe, this depravity runs through the whole man, both soul and body. The heart, which should be the best part of him, has become the worst, deceitful above all things, and desperately wick-

One who has felt severe affliction himself, writes ed." And from this corrupt fountain flow streams of corruption, such as "evil thoughts, murders, the following:—

of corruption, such as "evil thoughts, mutus, adulteries, fornication, theft, false-wisness, blasadulteries, fornication, theft, false-wisness, blaserror, too widely, nay almost universally promul- phemies, covetousness." The understanding is gated in the Christian world, viz., That all the darkened. The will has become stubborn and trials we experience, all the afflictions we suffer, contrary. The imagination "is only evil, and all the pains we endure, are so many inflictions of that continually." Then the lusts of men war in an incensed and angry God! I could never yet the members of the body, and the tongue, conceive how such a sentiment could be reconciled which ought to speak forth the praise of God, has with the plain and simple declaration that "God become "a world of iniquity, and is set on fire is love." How much more consistent is the doctrine contained in that passage of holy writ which " the works of the flesh are manifested, which are stands at the head of this article. If it is the purthese, adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lascivipose and design of my heavenly Father to mature ousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, and ripen me for a seat at his right hand, let me emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envy-

such a benevolent purpose, but rather with true, And it is no wonder that the Bible declares unfeigned submission ever say, "Thy will be "that they that are in the flesh cannot please God; " and the corruption is so entire that Paul What though the path marked out for me to exclaims, "I know that in me, that is in my flesh, are laid upon me; what though my feeble and Then we read of the blindness of man. "The god emaciated frame be made to stagger under the of this world has blinded the minds of them that heavy burden of pain, and I experience wearisome believe not." And this blindness is so great that days and nights of bodily anguish, while every "the natural man receiveth not the things of the medical experiment for my relief proves of no Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him." value, and hope is repeatedly excited within my And strange to say, men "love darkness rather breast only to be disappointed! Let me not com- than light," and ignorance is the natural result of plain that my " punishment is greater than I can darkness. While "the ox knoweth his owner, bear," but rather let me say with Paul, " I am and the ass his master's crib, Israel doth not crucified with Christ." What can be more desira- know; "and this is a true description of millions ble than a union with the "true vine?" And in Christendom who have the means of knowledge was not the " Captain of our salvation made per- within their reach, but are still ignorant of God

shall we have if we pray unto him? ntemplation! What a magnificent display of "carnal mind that is enmity against God;" yea, re, disinterested love and philanthropy is here to put the finishing stroke upon this fearful porwretched state man has reached, who was " made

a little lower than the angels." And we ought to observe that this fearful state acy unknown to any but redeemed spirits, of depravity extends, not only to the heathen, the murderer, the licentious, but it reaches the whole so much enhances the value of a friend, human family. This " death has passed upon all repeated assurances of his friendship, in such tokens of his affection as leave have gone astray." "The whole world lieth in to doubt him, or to attribute it to any for all, then are all dead." This is Scripture tesho that carefully traces the hand of Provice in all the vicissitudes incident to the preserve the same fact; and we may observe that all

state of human existence, can fail to discover men when they are enlightened by the Holy Spirit there is a wonderful arrangement, which to see their true condition, declare the same. Job be the result of superior wisdom, love and says, "I abhor myself, and repent in dust and volence, admirably calculated to produce the ashes." David had such a view of his sinful naiest consequences in respect to the final condition of a race of intelligent beings, destined to quity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." mortality, but who are so blind and ignorant as Isaiah says, "Woe is me for I am undone, because

But what do the Scriptures teach us as to the When we reflect on the madequacy of all our consequences of remaining in this state? "The render indignation and wrath to every soul of man

position of that soul, who sees nothing but love life of impenitence. Sinner, flee, O flee from this in all the arious dispensations of Providence, and "wrath to come;" turn from thy sins; cry for

> " For you the purple current flowed, In pardons from his wounded side; Languished for you the Son of God, For you the Prince of glory died ; Believe, and all your sin's forgiven, Only believe, and yours is heaven. Scarboro'.

For the Herald and Journal. "HOW SHALL I DROP TOBACCO.

AND NOT SUFFER DEATH, OR SOMETHING WORSE?" My DEAR SIR :- Millions are victims of this popular drug, and inquiries like yours occur with great frequency. "Tobacco has conquered me," said a member of Congress; "how shall I conquer tobacco?" "I will give half my farm," said a little haggard farmer, as he put a plug of consummating the benevolent purposes of God. cavendish to his lips, "to get rid of this master." I have given up my pipe a dozen times," said a mechanic, "and returned to it again; I'll try no more!" "The tobacco disease," said a Boston man, " is the great disease of our times, and the most difficult to cure. I will give a spot of land

the victims of this habit." companions in tribulation. A few years since I was among your number, for I was a slave to tobacco, in two of its fashionable forms; hence, in ings; but in the text and in other places of the answering your inquiry, I shall speak with confi-New Testament, it means the corruption of our dence, because I shall speak from experience. In nature. The depraved state in which every per- order that I may state more definitely how you son is born into the world. This state is called flesh, may obtain your freedom, I must use a few nega-

worth a thousand dollars, for a hospital, to cure

and of its weakness and vileness, and of its being 1. Don't trifle with the habit, as a thing of little consequence. Nothing is contemptible, As the Bible is the standard of truth, we would nothing should be treated with puerility, which Who can bring a clean thing out of an laugh. Away, then, with trifling. My dear sir,

by degrees. The idea of using less and less, till tion, I ask you to name a greater curse than the have a crimson Saviour.—Bishop Andrews.

ridiculous. Use little as you please, and you among THREE HUDRED MILLIONS of human beings we be so unphilosophical as to bid a man drop his you will be a nely-organized person. A pure, cups, or drop his tobacco, by a lingering process! elevated, and hepy state of mind will take the This is inflicting needless agony! It brings to place of sadness an dejection, and your progress in

even tobacco of most nauseous qualities. The best ONCE AND FOREVER from this body-destroying, comment, however, on such prescriptions is this : soul-vitiating narcote, in all its forms. These gentlemen, for the most part, found them Banish this and evry artifical injurious appetite, of no service in their own case; for, in spite of and, becoming conquror, bless rising and expandsubstitutes, they died as they lived, using tobacco! ing millions with amanly and pure example. Substitutes, there are none. The appetite is pe- They need it.

be less nainful than a single excision!

culiar; the drug is peculiar; and, vile as it is, there is nothing so delicious to the vitiated palate -the palate of prince or beggar-as the veritable thing. Chew what you may, it reminds you of the fond old quid. Smoke what you may, it reminds you of the mysterious charms of your pipe, and keeps alive the very thing you aim to kill.

off this king of appetites. Your experience has surrendering the dogma of Christian perfection in been that of millions. You have often paused in this life; allowing that it is "not essential to this indulgence; you have often said, "My tobacco is expensive and offensive; it poisons me; it masters me, and makes me a slave; I will TRY TO "Ye shall be holy, for I the Lord your God an DROP IT." You have tried, day after day, again and again, and when you have exhausted the virtues of trying, made yourself irritable and wretched, suffered worse than Catholic Purgatory, you have for the twentieth time or more returned to have for the twentieth time or more returned to himself to walk even as he walked. Whose keepto this strange fascination.

in view of the many and powerful motives which your own reflections will suggest. Give it up in sunk to the bottom of the ocean! Give it up as you have given up the dead long since buried out

A country clergyman had preached to a city every community possessing rality, who teach principles out his tobacco and began to chew the filthy weed. and stated that he could not expect impenitent sinners under his instructions would give up their sing, while he indulged in a sin himself. "I know resolved to give up the habit, but I have not resoution enough to persevere.'

"Why," said the other, "that is the very ex-

"Well, I'll think it over as I go home," observed the minister, "and perhaps I'll give it up." "That will not do." replied the church member: "we never allow this; we exhort the impenitent to repent on the spot; we never tell them to

"I see," said the minister, "I cannot get away ; therefore, I will try to give up chewing." "But," remarked the other, "that will not do,

either; you never urge sinners to try to give up favorable to the slave, whether it related to his their sins, do you ? "Why, no; I think it wrong to intimate that they cannot do it at once."

"Will you act, then, as you preach, or let your conduct give the lie to your preaching?"

"With the help of God," said the minister, will leave off the practice from this moment." The good man did abandon the practice at once; nd many clergymen, whom I might name, have

of late done the same. John Q. Adams and Dr. Nott abandoned it, when on the "dry side" of fifty. Multitudes, old and young, far and near, have done it, in view of suitable motives; and however fixed and despotic your habit, my dear sir, 5th, 1857.) you can do it; you can "show yourself a man" here, as you have elsewhere. Resolve with another, "I will drop this habit if it takes the in holiest union with those who differ from us in skin from my bones." Or resolve with another, other points, when these points, without any for-"I will master tobacco if it costs me my life;"

and conquer you will, as they conquered. You ask if there is nothing to ameliorate the lingering gnawings of appetite, and aid one in parting with this idol! Yes, my dear sir, use this union existing between the extreme Calvinist pure water, plunge in it, often rinse your mouth in it, drink it, use this glorious element in generous quantities, and, by its cleansing properties, it will drive the poison, and drive the appetite for the poison, from your system, and give it unwonted and marvellous energy.

"All hail to pure cold water, That bright rich gem from heaven; And praise to the Creator. For such a blessing given!'

When you have abandoned the habit, your appipe for depletion or relief.

his tobacco, replied, "My mind is so full of love a thousand fold beyond what it now is, than that to God and love to man, I have no place for it." this "Central Idea" of Christianity set in ob-You ask for aids and incentives. I can only scurity! This is no time to set it aside. We add, that I consider the sacrifice of this master have living witnesses of its truth. Men are being habit a test of virtue. I am sorry to say, many, raised up who are prepared to sound it abroad with who stand well in the church and out of it, have trumpet tones. Yea, it is the highest note sounded not virtue enough to make the sacrifice. God, it by the angel that has "The everlasting gospel to seems to me, may sometimes permit evils to exist, preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to order to bring out true men, to wrestle with every nation and kindred and tongue and people." m, and be made strong and heroic by the strug-I have no wish to unduly multiply heroes;

I have answered your inquiry, my dear sir, as

where it has been long indulged, without becoming

the habit tapers down to nothing, is well nigh use, the commune, of this poisonous drug ourish an appetite which never dies so long as fed Name it, if you an? Where is it. What is it? with one morsel of aliment. The last indulgence In the langue of Dr. Shew, my dear sir, with the quid or cigar seldom comes, and thou- " Break off, brea off, and all the gold of Califorsands testify to failure by the method, where one nia could not ble you as much as that single des successful. We do not pluck out an eye, or cut cision and practit." In a few days you will get off an arm, by a lingering process! Why should habituated to do ithout it, and in a few weeks

mind the lady who cut the tail of her lap-dog, all that is good or reat will be tenfold more rapid. piece after piece, day after day, supposing it would By all the value yu place upon yourself, then; e less painful than a single excision!

3. Use no Substructs. Men of distinction, all the authority of the laws of your being; by whose names are at hand, have recommended God, not to do violece to body or mind; you are spices, hemp, pitch-pine, paper saturated in tar, and thereby imperative commanded to abstain. At

Yours truly, Fitchburg, Mass., 1857.

> For the Heral and Journal. "RELIGIOUS UNION."

By this term we are ld to understand that the 4. Don't TRY to give it up. Unless you have union of all the branches of the church, by a firmer bond, is desirable. And so it is. But can find trying and doing different things in killing this be facilitated in my degree by any branch

Christianity, even in its highest forms?" If any have for the twentieth time or more returned to your idol, and the delusive process of TRYING has left you where it found you, in complete bondage to this strange faccination. 5. Give it up. Yes, my dear sir, give it up. darkness) we lie, and do not the truth. But if we This you have not done, for TRYING, however per-walk in the light as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin." Is it discovered in the history of the church? We there the fear of God, and in the strength he imparts.

Concentrate the whole man, physical, mental and moral, upon the resolve, without reservation, and high mountain, have always presented the most and for which he "endured the cross, despising the shame," even though he "thought it not robmighty that we should serve him, and what profit

give it up as you give up treasures which have among those who hold that this doctrine is essenf sight!

This is a crucifixion of the lust; this is a change is true that we see great and useful, and even holy men, who do not hold the doctrine. But would men, who do not hold the doctrine. philosophically the same as conversion to God; they not be better developed and more useful Chrismoral change, which empowers you to destroy an tians, did they receive, understand, and teach this a morat change, which is destroying you and your fellowevery community possessing a high order of mo-

the very foundation we maintain that the holy man is made such by the preaching of this doctrine, though he holds it it is wrong," said the minister. "I have often by the careful guarding of those principles, on the not, and the moral man is sustained in his morality part of others, which he ignores? But it is objected that it is only the term, and not the principle, cuse the impenitent give for not forsaking their be done, what use will the adversary of the church that it is proposed to lay aside. But if this once

make of it? Suppose, for illustration, that a certain slaveholder in his last will and testament, proposing to set his slaves free, should, by the blunder of his amanuensis, be made to say, "They shall be held in perpetual bondage," instead of "They shall be made free," as it was intended that he should write it? Now whatever might be the under standing at the time of drawing the instrument we must allow that the result would be quite unpresent or future emancipation. Is not the holding to this doctrine in the letter, as well as in spirit, the only way of insuring "religious union?" We think this is demonstrated by the union that prevails among all the members of every evangelical denomination of our land who hold this doctrine. Read the following: "However it may be regarded by some, it is cheering to know that a place is to be found in our Heaven-favored Union, where Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Quakers, &c., assemble monthly to relate their experience in the enjoyment of that " perfect love which casteth out fear." (Zion's Herald, Feb.

Have not we who hold this precious doctrine, and insist upon its importance, spent many hours mal agreement, have been passed over, that our hearts might glow together in the fires of perfect love? And "did not our hearts burn within us as we talked by the way? We have witnessed and the man of Arminian faith. We have been have heard their conversations on holiness, and can testify that none but the mest skilled in phraseology would detect in these conversations a difference of religious faith. What use does Paul

make of this doctrine in closing up his epistle to a church torn and distracted by divisions? Hear him: "Finally, brethren, arewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and pesce shall be with you." petite will greatly increase; abused nature will Here all that follows grows out of the idea of berise, make reprisals, and demand more food ; but ing perfect, the importance of teaching which, as appetite must be held back, or you will do as essential to these, he would impress on the church others have done, eat like a glutton, doze like a through all time. No, we can much better afford glutton, and be tempted to return to your quid or to dispense with our distinguishing title as a denomination than to part with this dogma. Would You will do well to be busy about something we succeed in spreading "scriptural holiness over congenial with your wishes. Occupy your mind these lands " we must value it as essential to the You perceive, then, my dear sir, that you have. with pleasant company, and pleasant employment; full development and perpetuation of the Christian do all the good you can, and imitate the young religion, next to the name of its Author. It were convert, who, on being asked what had become of better, then, that the Christian church be divided

"Union" is right, but he makes a very strange mistakno one can conquer this mysterious habit, in supposing that the article from which he quotes recommended what he disapproves. Precisely the opposite. The mended what he disapproves. Precisely the opposite. The mended what he disapproves are recommended what he disapproves are recom necessary to fuse all denominations into one, which som with more zeal then knowledge recommended; and there a nobler man. Cowards and idiots cannot do it. They have neither the courage nor the sense to

CHRIST .- It was meet for crimson sinners t

time we shall know.

pentance-we were in the ecstacies of rosy sleep Scalpel. and blessed visions. Never to us was sleep like that. We never knew the terrors of law before,

and did not feel them then. prain are worn out, or rather used up, by action, outline of the views which they contain : and then the brain ceases to work, then the blood- Dr. Hawks advocates no theory of different orinewed. The process of renewing the brain con- aborigines of America, as having come, with the

so do our bodies and minds awake and arise when sleep holds no longer. Yet digestion is not sufficient for restoration.

from sleep, than we were when we went to bed. stored from the previous day's wear and waste-

To secure good sleep, retire as soon as night and stillness invite you-while yet the digestive food of a good meal is unused by toil of body or mindif music is to allure you, it must be low, soft, and monotonous. The posture of the

patible, except on the condition of early retiring to rest. There is an old distich to the effect : "Early to bed, and early to rise.

Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise, Almost all headaches arise from deficient circula-

cine that we can give in fever, is sleep.

tion of blood in every other part of the body. We gions of Central or Northern Asia. have known of cases of fever of the lowest and worst kind cured completely by the taking of some interdicted substance, as cold water, ale, or wine. causing a sound and long sleep. The patient has Mexico, Central America, and South America de-In most cases of simple insanity, if sleep can be

induced and repeated, the symptoms will disappear. External and internal warmth are requisite to in-

In one of our tours in a foreign land, in search of the picturesque, we had been out all night, noon and star-gazing, and then spent the morning in exploring the ruins of an ancient castle. About of summer, we lay down in a field of grass, and slept for three hours. We awoke, refreshed in the East, whose inhabitants they converted to one side, but the dampness of the ground cooled in the narrative, which was written by one of the the other, and we felt there was a serious illness coming on. We had four miles to walk to our resting-place, and never did we walk four such

miles! Each mile seemed to be four. and water, and as much hot tea, and then lay South, by the images of Buddh, which have been ... bette a good fire, upon, and wrapped in, and then went to bed and elept till are when me analogies, all pointing in the same direction. It is awoke as well as ever, ready for a new tour. Sleep

During one of the hot summers, a child three ese, and their language very strongly resembles saved our life. years of age, crawled up one of the houses in Eleventh street, and fell out of the fourth story window, to the ground, which was not paved. The child was taken up, apparently dead, and by Dr. Hawks, and the earliest of them all, that laid upon a bed-we being sent for, more for the will attract the most attention, and be regarded young one was running about as well as ever.

incapable of translation; he bored his brain Central America. He stated, with mi

left would be more readily dealt with.

SLEEP: ITS PHYSIOLOGICAL USE. unfavorable, or the light be poor and insufficient, plation, and no hasty inference of scientific credu-That accomplished scholar and sublime poet, or the intended auditor be weary, the fault may David, the king of Israel, in one of his most beau- not be in the discourse; but as a rule, discourse tiful Psalms, recounting the mercies and gifts of which make us sleepy are not worth hearing.

God to his people, says, at the conclusion of one We had a fellow student who had in him some of his most elegant passages: "So he giveth his of the spice of life-fun and wit. He had fever, beloved sleep!" Beautiful thought-sleep, the and his good aunts were anxious about him. One beloved gift of God! "God's beloved sleep!" day they were questioning the physician as to the We remember when we were a child, how often best means of obtaining sleep for him. He rewe lay watching to mark when sleep would over- commended a hop pillow and a composing draught. come us; but so stealthily has it come upon us "O!" said my fellow student, "bring our ministhat we never found out how, or when it came. ter here, and let him preach to me-I shall be

We suppose death comes in like manner; some- sure to go to sleep in a quarter of an hour." Students and men of business, who deprive One of the sweetest sleeps that we ever slept- themselves of sleep, only deprive themselves of enriched and beautified by the loftiest and purest capacity for their pursuits. The great Pitt, who visions of the soul, was on a hard, bent, rutted was Prime Minister of the British Empire at the and hillocked straw mattrass, in a close, stinking age of twenty-five-died at forty-two, for want of cell of a prison; whither we had been consigned sleep. Lord Liverpool-Premier of England-on arrest for the offense of "testifying to the died insane for want of sleep. On the contrary, truth," against a "highly respectable" and "very those who sleep too much, are fat and heavy, devout" criminal. While their worshiped sinner being what is familiarly know as pudding-headed. was in the agony of dreadful remorse-but not re- Sleep enough, but sleep not more than enough .-

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

Rev. Dr. Hawks, of the city of New York, has Sleep is the rest of the brain, and therefore of recently delivered three interesting lectures on this the mind; when that becomes weary, the mind subject, which are attracting considerable atteneems to be weary also. The particles of the tion. The Examiner gives the following brief

vessels deposit new particles of matter, and it is re- gins of the human race, but regards the so-called exception of a single race, in successive migrations "Sound sleep," as it is called, or "profound from the Continent of Asia. He adduces many leep," as others call it, is so like to death that facts to show the identity of customs, languages it can hardly be distinguished from it. The and physiological formation among the populawhole process of thought and sensation are sus- tion on the two sides of Bhering's Straits, and also pended; even consciousness as well as conscience to render it probable that frequent intercourse leeps. How singular that once, or more, in took place between them. He, however, by no very twenty-four hours, we die to all around us means believes that the American races are all and within us! We begin life anew every morn- identical, but that they are several different races ing. What a fine opportunity for a new life. that came in migrations, long separated from each Even as the sun goes down at night, and leaves the other, from the ancient homes of mankind. world in darkness to repose, so does sleep come These migrations he believes to have been very nudown on body and soul; as nature springs forth, merous, of which, in his lectures, he named only refreshed and invigorated, when the sun ariseth, three as the most important.

THE FIRST IMMIGRATION. Food nourishes the body, by supplying it with the order of time, and took place, as he conjective Chair. The first which he described, was the latest in the materials for renewal of its wasted substance. tures, in the ninth or tenth century of the Christian era. This is the migration from which came Sleep is the second digestion, or second course in the numerous Indian tribes that peopled the presnature's table. We go to bed, wasted and worn, ent territory of the United States, and the Brithaggard and wan—we sleep, and awake recruited ish provinces north of the St. Lawrence. Dr. and renewed, plump and smooth. What washing Hawks did not state in full his reasons for fixing he had ships at every sea and credit at every and ironing does for our clothes, sleep does for our the date of this immigration, but dwelt very fully, and in a very satisfactory manner, upon the facts, of the face, and the suffusedness of the eyes, from go to prove the Asiatic origin of our Indian tribes. sleep? We are larger and taller every morning The tribes in the Northwestern part of the Amer-Every muscle and membrane is repaired and reican Continent speak precisely the same language features and many of their customs correspond, and individuals known to be natives of one Continent, have been found among the people of the other. A Huron woman was met in China by a Jesuit missionary who had known her in Canada; and other instances are on record, in which American Indians have been found scattered among the Mongol races of upper Asia. The few cases of this kind which have been observed, are sufficient to create a strong presumption that many such actually existed, but did not fall under the notice of civilized men. In this connection, Dr. Hawks suggested a coincidence which we have never before seen referred to. This coincidence is between tion in the brain; and nothing is so beneficial, some of the Indian languages of this Continent. nay, so absolutely requisite, as plenty of sound and the language of the Magyars, who originally sleep. The remedy for Tic Doloreux or neuralgia, came from Asia, and reached Hungary, their pres is sleep. One good night's sleep is of more use to ent country, in the ninth century. It had been a cough, than any remedy of the entire materia before discovered by Ermann, a German traveler.

medica. If, on "taking cold," as it is called, we that the Magyar language is almost identical with can lie down, wrap up warm, and sleep, our for. languages still spoken in Central Asia, and this tune is made-we are recovered. The best medi- suggested to the lecturer a comparison between the Magyar and Algonquin dialects of this coun-Sleep restores to the brain its circulation and try. The comparison shows an astonishing coinfunctions; and the healthy and active condition of cidence, and goes very far in confirming the belief the brain causes a healthful and healing circulathat they both had their origin in the same re-

The second of the great immigrations noticed by Dr. Hawks, is that from which many parts of rived their earliest population. It is supposed to have taken place during the fifth century of the Christian Era, and to have come from China and Japan. This theory was first proposed by De Guire, an eminent Orientalist, who had devoted much study to the floating traditions and half-revealed facts, which are to be found in Chinese history. In a narrative now existing in the Chinese archives, it is distinctly stated that five Buddhist made a missionary voyage to a country far in mind, but shivering in body. The sun warmed Buddhism. This country is very fully described priests on his return to China, and in the opinion of Dr. Hawks, it can be no other than the upper portion of the Continent of America. This view Arrived, we drank two tumblers of hot brandy have transported by many traditions of the ancient Mexicans and Nicaraguans, and other tribes of the found among them, and by numerous historical can Continent was long ago known to the Japan-

> THE THIRD IMMIGRATION. But it is the third of the migrations mention

ourpose of giving a certificate of interment than with the most curious interest. So far as we know r medical aid. We found the child asleep, and it has now for the first time received a definite outthe breathing not stertorous, that is, not hard, line, and been placed on anything like a basis of forced, loud. We examined the limbs and head, proof. Dr. Hawks stated his conviction that a and found no fracture. We bade the mother thousand years before the Christian Era, a large leave the child to its sleep, and said we would call immigration, of highly civilized people, was made again. In two hours we called again, and the to the central regions of this Continent from the shores of the Mediterranean, and that the records One of the ablest scholars and finest writers of and proofs of this immigration are still preserved the age when a student, attempted a voluntary among the Indians of Yucatan and the adjacent Latin task, and was obstructed in the middle of it regions, written in those phonetic and symbolic by a passage in Virgil's Encid, which seemed to characters which belong alike to Egypt and to with it to no purpose, until he fell asleep. He the successive steps by which his own mind has slept four hours, and when he awoke, the passage been conducted to this conclusion, since the Centranslated itself. Afterwards when he was puz- tral American antiquities were first so fully dezled, he tried a reasonable time, and if not success- scribed by Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood. ful, he put the difficulty and himself to sleep These hieroglyphics are yet but imperfectly undertogether, and the solution invariably occurred. stood, but he anticipates that when their secrets If every person who suffers a loss, sustains an shall be fully known, they will be found to coninjury, receives an affront, is subjected to an in- tain the story of a migration that took place more sult, or placed in a difficulty, could have a good than three thousand years ago, from the civilized sleep before the trouble is disposed of, one-half of regions of Egypt and Phenicia, to the unknown the hardship would usually be gone, and what was world beyond the Atlantic. The identical facts which favor the supposition of such an immigra-As a rule, those discourses, lectures, and ser- tion, Dr. Hawks has arrayed with great learning nons which induce sleep, ought to be slept out. and skill, and he shows very satisfactorily that the If the air be bad from closeness, or heat, or the position be poor and insufficient, or the position be

We have thus given a brief outline of these lectures of Dr. Hawks. The question, how far the views which they contain are to be relied upon. we will not now attempt to discuss. They do not claim to be established conclusions, but only theories and probabilities, and it is enough to .commend them to attention, that they are supported by the concurring testimony of many ancient traditions, the analogies, more or less distinct, of remote races and of their languages and customs and by a vast accumulation of facts gathered from the observations of travelers in all the continents of the world. These lectures constitute one of the first attempts, of which we have ever known, to trace the respective origins of the races that first peopled the American Continent, and to fix the dates of their successive arrivals. They make this new world of ours a far older theater for the action of the human race, than we have been accustomed to consider it, and reduce our oldest existing monuments to things of yesterday, in comparison with the mysterious migrations to which they relate. These dim and shadowy intimations of a civilized colony from the shores of the eastern Mediterranean, a thousand years before the birth of Christ, carry back the imagination to the earliest epochs of history-beyond the founding of the Roman State, beyond the time of Homes and the siege of Troy, to that distant age of which David and Solomon are now almost the only real

A GLASS OF BRANDYP

and authentic representatives.

It can't hurt any body! Why, I know a peron, yonder he is now, a specimen of manly beauty, portly six-footer. He has the bearing of a rince, for he is one of our merchant princes. His face wears the hue of health, and now at the age of fifty odd, he has the quick, elastic step of our young men of twenty-five, and none more full of mirth and wit than he, and I know he never dines without brandy and water, and never goes to bed without a terrapin or oyster supper, with plenty of champagne; and more than that, he was never known to be drunk. So here is a living example and disproof of the temperance twaddle about the dangerous nature of an occasional glass, and the destructive effect of a temperate use of good

Now it so happened that this specimen of safe brandy drinking, was a relation of ours. He died in a year or two after that, of chronic diarrhora, a . common end of those who are never drunk, nor counter, which he never had occasion to use.

dying-he could eat or drink nothing without distress, and at death, the whole alimentary canal was a mass of disease; in the midst of his millions. he died of inanition. That is not the half, reader. He had been a steady drinker, a daily drinker for twenty-eight years. He left a legacy to his children, which he did not mention. Scrofula had eaten up one daughter for fifteen years; another is in the mad-house; the third and fourth of unearthly beauty, there was a kind of grandeur in that beauty; and they blighted, and paled and faded into heaven we trust, in their sweetest teens; another is tottering on the verge of the grave, and only one is left with all the senses, and each of them is weak as water. Why, we came from the dissecting room, and made a note of it, it was so horrible .- Hall's Journal of Health.

ASIATIC MYSTERIES.

The Amsterdam Courant contains the follow-

"It is well known that East Indians have many nventions unknown to Europeans, and they possess secrets incomprehensible to us. The Chinese inderstood the art of printing several centuries before Western nations, and they also used gunpowder a long time before it was known in Europe. In Bengal the art of serpent-charming strikes foreigners with astonishment. In Chili the Spaniards instituted a system of rapid correspondence by means of the human voice, which at that period went shead of every other mode of communication. In the kingdom of Montezuma videttes were established at stated distances, who transmitted the orders of government, and forwarded information with the utmost rapidity from one end of the kingdom to the other.

"It is a recognized fact in British India, that in 1851, the Governor of Bengal received notice of a sudden revolt of the tribes of the interior. His informants proved that the natives had obtained information of the allies having lost the first day of the battle of Waterloo. The rebels also knew a short time subsequently, that the battle (Waterloo) had been gained by the British and their allies. Three weeks later the Governor received official notice of this event, which news had peen immediately expedited to him by the Duke of Wellington, by means of couriers dispatched from the battle-field.

"A similar circumstance has just taken place. Letters received lately from Calcutta announce that the European mail is awaiting with much anxiety. as the people of the interior have already received the anticipated news of the conclusion of peace. This news of which as yet the European population know nothing, and could know nothing, because no mail had arrived, had reached Calcutta in ad-(from Bombay to Calcutta.")

WASHINGTON.

Among the books in the library of George Washington, at the time of his death, was the "Poetical Works of William Preston, Esq.," a work published in Dublin, in 1793. The book was a presentation copy, and was inscribed by the author, to Washington, in the following lines, which, for terse and comprehensive thought, cannot be excelled. We have copied the inscription in lines as it was written by the author :-

> To His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, The Deliverer of his Country; Undismayed in Danger, Unshaken in Adversity Uncorrupted in Prosperity. in whom Military Talents, Consummate Wisdom Unexampled Moderation Most happily unite and render him The Boast of Human Nature !

From the author What more truthful and comprehensive tribute to the memory of the immortal Washington has been rendered by any writer, than this inscription from the pen of an almost unknown author, and one who had no national affinities with him whom thus eulogized?

It is an easy thing to get up parties in a church, for the devil is always ready to help.

OUR ABANDONED STATIONS-AMEND. MENTS AND ADDITIONS.

MENTS AND ADDITIONS.

Beo. Haves:—The remarks you allowed me to make through your columns on the lost asteroids of our quetem meed explanation in one point. Will you let me add one or two farther suggestions while making this explination? A very estimable brother who knows the field where I made my observations much better than I, has since given me information respecting places on my list which modifies the form but met the substance of my statements. As we Yankees think more of the numerals than of any wether figures of speech, and their logic annihilates every other opposing reason, we have to be very careful how we nandle them. For this reason, and also because I do not wish this subject to be injured also because I do not wish this subject to be injured by any scenning exaggeration of the evil, I wish to state more in detail the condition of the churches which I said were abandoned by us. I have long felt which I said were abandoned by us. I have long left that we were forgetting our mission as I have seen our empty churches standing amid the loveliness of nature and the worldliness of man, like sepulchres of the buried, rather than temples of the risen

of the buried, rather than temples of the reco-Carist.

I carefully enumerated those recognized as belong-ing to us that were closed, absolutely in most cases, and in all, to our regular Conference occupancy and supervision, and was surprised at the number. Not being personally acquainted with all of them I fol-lowed the Minutes where my knowledge failed me. I find upon re-inspection under the new information I have received, that two or three of these houses of I have received, that two or three of these houses of worship are school-houses, built however of such size and style that they could be used for Sabbath worship and so used by our church, some of them for many years, and honored with mention in our Minutes. Four or five are open Sundays for preaching by ministers of our own or other denominations, the whole or half the time, some years, but not the whole or half the time, some years, but not every year, being closed sometimes for months or even years. These few it should be noticed also, are not under the care of the presiding elder, picking up their preacher usually without his co-operation, or if they secure his aid so far, dispense with his farther oversight, and are not considered a part of his dioesee. They have no pastor who is responsible to the Conference or to any lesser body for his conduct, and that of his hearers. They are in fact and usually in form excluded from our Conference and our church. One of the seventeen belongs, I understand to Troy Conference, though surrounded on all sides by our churches. Not more than two of the edifices but what were built by or for us, and these were offered to us on the decay of the society that built them, and have been repeatedly occupied by us through the appointment of the bishop.

This, I believe, is a full statement of the condition of from seventeen to twenty (for I have since heard

of from seventeen to twenty (for I have since heard of others I did not include in that list) houses of worship that are considered as ours, within about twenty-five miles of Springfield. Let us express this fact in a form that I have no doubt will sustain the most rigid scrutiny. About twenty houses of public worship that have been occupied by the N. E. Conference for the regular Sabbath preaching of ministers regularly stationed over their congrega-tions within the above limits, have ceased to be so used, and are either closed entirely, as they gener-ally are, or in a very few cases are used by preachers from abroad that are hired for this work alone whenever the societies around them can raise sufficient to secure this privilege. These are mostly well located, many of them in good condition, surrounded by communities large enough to overflow them if the right attractions were presented, and all of them open to our church if she chooses to take

Not one of them enjoys the watchcare of a minister who is appointed and devoted exclusively or even chiefly to that work. No pastor seeks the lost sheep, or feeds those who yet stay in the fold. No class or prayer meetings fasten the preached word upon their hearts and keep the Sabbath life flowing through the sandy wastes of the week. No sick and dying saint or sinner has the warnings and consolati us of the gospel presented to him. No demand of the church for their aid in 'ts great enterprises is made or responded to by them. No Sunday School instructs their children and furnishes them with religious reading. No Heralds or Advocates shed their deaves of healing upon their families. No Holy Chost broods over them and sends its creating power through the church and community. The meetin house is the gravestone of the dead church that lie around it buried in its sins. It was not always so. I have heard members of at least six of these chu es tell what great things God has wrought in days in these deserted towns and temples. I have no doubt the rest have equally glorious memories. The evil is not confined to this locality. Many other parts of our Conference are in equal suffering and peril. A little farther west, in the N. Y. East and Troy Conferences, I have been told on good authority there are no less than five or six good churches belonging to them standing empty. It is as you say, a New England phase of Methodism, and we as the bearers of that name ought to commence the work of returning to the old and only paths.

Not only this condition of things should arouse us, but speed should be added to our wings, from the fact that many other churches now connected with ear Conference will soon follow unless some general system of oure is adopted. We may speak lightly of these petty churches and school-houses, and in the pride and loftiness of our heart let them die without our sympathy or even notice, but they are a days in these deserted towns and temples. I have

out our sympathy or even notice, but they are a part of the body of Christ, and if one member suffer all must suffer, if they do not sympathize with it. If paralysis seizes the extremities, unless stayed, it will advance to more important parts of the frame, and at length triumph over the vitals. Most of these have disappeared within less than ten years. Their prospects then were better than many now with us possess. We have never let large churche in prominent centers go down in this way. have struggled to save some of our important charges through Conference action, Herald editorials charges through Conference action, Heraid editorials, and every proper means! Let us be as mindful of the least as well as the greatest. "Be careful and strengthen the things that remain that are ready to die," the Spirit saith unto our church, "or else I will some unto thee quickly and will remove thy candle." stick," thy central ornament and glory, "out of his place except thou repent." I have heard that some of these places have been slightly canvassed, and but forty ar fifty dollars could be raised, and a congregation in proportion. I doubt not some of the few that remain may have these views. Perhaps it was the refusal of these very persons to enter into the cir-ouit system that has brought their church to this state; for to the credit of the ministry it should be said that almost every one of these losses is due to the refusal of the church and not of the itinerant, to the refusal of the church and not of the Itherant, to adopt the only system by which it could be kept alive. These brethren in their present low estate we cannot admit are judges of the liberality of their neighborhoods or of the power of divine grace. How many of our stations find unexpected help to reward their minister for his sacrifices, through the life his labour have given them.

life his labors have given them. Who built these houses and gathered these church es? In spite of emigration, saints yet abide there and sinners also, and Christ is yet willing to visit these little Nazareths and Bethanies, and do mighty works there if they will but believe. I suppose that had Ezekiel asked the dry bones if they could be re wired, the jaw bones, could they have spoken, would have said, "Impossible! Don't waste your ministe-rial wrath over us." But God said, "Go, command," and if we are equally obedient with him to like orders, the bones will come together, bone to his bone, the sinews and fiesh come up upon them, the breath into them, and they live and stand upon their feet, an exceedingly happy and prosperous, if not great, army. Not a few of the great revivals which great, army. Not a few of the great revivals which have enriched the columns of the Advocate this win ter have been on circuits, in less populous communi-ties and smaller houses than those we have aban

Many of these places we ought not to forget have been deserted by other denominations whose sys-tems do not admit of circuit arransaments and sys-inger which they would surrender to us. We have gained and suffered in this matter no worse than our brethren, but we have means to do the works meet for repentance which they have not.

repentance which they have not.

I cannot close this communication without adverting more directly to one evil that has grown up with r abandonment of circuits that is confined, I am glad to believe, exclusively to New England. It is in throwing on those stations that are anxious to main tain the forms of religious life, the whole burden o tain the forms of religious life, the whole burden of securing their minister. With or without the aid of the presiding elder, (usually the latter) they hire a local or located Conference minister to come and greach to them Sundays. These brethren have nothing to do with the society except to spend three or four hours with them on Sunday. With all deference to their preaching talents, which so far as I know is good, and in some cases excellent, I believe such preaching almost always vain, and such relations between a church and its minister profitless. I have never seen a society that did not languish have never seen a society that did not languis tors, abiding among them, getting their support b the gospel from those to whom they minister it, the result would be very different.

The way they should adopt is for several of these weak charges to be joined together and a preache appointed over them who should receive their unite contributions for his support, and these brethren like those similarly situated every where out of New England, should aid the stationed preacher in filling his appointments, at no e'sst to the charge, except for their traveling expenses, rejoicing that God gives them the privilege of preaching his glad tidings without calling them as he does their brothern, to sacrifice for his exclusive service, all business and extra-ministerial chances and success. Then these spots will recover their greenpage and be fruit these spots will recover their greanness and be fruit-ful gardens of the Lord.

It gardens of the Lord.

I trust this agitation may not be fruitless. I know the demand on our church to occupy places much darger than these. Villages have sprung up around our centers of business and travel where as yet we have no foothold. We ought to enter these towns in company with our sister churches and take possession of them in the name of the Lord. But while

tion, with its school-houses, was destroyed. These belonged to the Protestant Episcopal mission, under belonged to the Protestant Episcopal mission, under Bishop Payne.

It was the way the apostolic church was turned into Greek and Papal mummery. Let us profit by their example. Let us put our talented laymen again into the pulpit, and our feeble, and so far as is practicable stronger churches into circuits, and we shall have men of means for all our appointed and desired work.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for w. and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the difficulty might be all been eatiled without the protestant Episcopal mission, under Bishop Payne.

It is further said that the late Governor Prout went forth with the citizens, and particularly of the authorities, when they proceeded to the Protestant Episcopal mission, under Bishop Payne.

It is further said that the late Governor Prout went forth with the citizens, and was so dissatisfied with the conduct of the citizens, and particularly of the authorities, when they proceeded to the Protestant Episcopal mission, under Bishop Payne. for w, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the conservation of the first shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing: the glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon. They shall see the glory of the Lord and the excellency of our God.

Ar On A conservation of the content of AN OLD-FASHIONED METHODIST.

AN OLD-FASHIONED METHODIST.

P. S. Allow me to add a postscript to the article I send you above. Some hopeful brother finds fault with my statement, and contradicts it point blank. Perhaps if he had seen the above article he would not have been so sweeping in his condemnation. I cannot let his remarks go without notice, for either I am greatly mistaken or he is. He says, "So far as Springfield District is concerned, not more than four or five houses at most can be found belonging to our church within twenty-five miles of Springfield now closed, and only two of these in a suitable condition to be occupied, and neither of these in a community favorable to a congregation."

My observations were not confined to Springfield District, but went 25 miles into the Worcester District on its southern section. Perhaps there is some equivoque in the phrase, "belonging to our church," trict on its southern section. Perhaps there is some equivoque in the phrase, "belonging to our church," but the following towns have churches built for or long used by us, and which can be so used now if we choose, that have had no Methodist preaching in this Conference year, viz., Agawam, Mitteneague, Southwick, Russell, Granville, Montgomery, Chesterfield, Huntington and South Amherst. One of these, Russell, here above deepends on the part of sell, has been abandoned so long that it would take a hundred dollars or so to repair it. Its location, also, is the poorest, though there is no other church of any denomination within four miles, and a neighborhood of a hundred or more lies scattered around it. The others are as well located for their towns, and in as good condition as one half of the churches in our Conference. All these have stood empty but Mitteneague, South Amherst, and Worthington, which last was occupied by a spiritualist infidel. So that we had seven churches closed and ten shut to our preachers in that distance last year on Spring-field District. Others can be mentioned in the space and under the conditions I have named that will more than make my assertion good. Others yet happened to be opened this year that have been closed half the time during the last five years. None of these need to have had this fate if we had clung

the circuit system.

Our brother concedes that some societies have died Our brother concedes that some societies have died out. Why? Because we have let them. Others, he says, have only changed their location for a more central one. Only two of the above towns have Methodist preaching at all, and they in as small neighborhoods as those where these churches stand, with Congregational churches close beside them, and one of them four, and the other eight miles from these aleast houses.

these closed houses.

Bro. "Hope" says the best one of these churches cost but \$900, and is in a town of 450 inhabitants. How many of our open churches cost as little as this, and are in as small communities. Of course these are small churches and towns. The whole discussion is upon this class of our stations. It seems to me that if a handful of poor farmers had expend-ed \$900 to build a house for Methodist preaching, they ought to have it. The brother writes as though I had said that Methodism was deserting the Con-necticut valley. No, sir, I said and meant no such thing. As flourishing churches can be found within twenty-five miles of Springfield as in any other part of our Conference. It was the small and weak among them that I called attention to. I am glad to see your editorials, and communications of abler pens than mine on the same theme. I am also glad to hear from "Hope" that something of the circuit system is to be adopted the coming year. I hope it won't be in tacking a weak church to a strong one, the latter expecting all the services of the minister. This has been tried, and never succeeded. Give us the system, universal out of New Eagland in small appointments, once universal here. I am sure our thing. As flourishing churches can be found within appointments, once universal here. I am sure our old-fashioned Methodism of circuits, and if necessaorder-assistant local preaching, is the best and only cure for this malady. Let us try it.

I hope, notwithstanding you have summed up, that you will admit this plea in defense of my statements. With it, I support the case of force I amonts.

SMALL SOCIETIES.

It is cheering to the heart of an old lover of Methof your correspondents, on the subject of saving our "small societies." These writers, so far as they "small societies." These writers, so far as they have gone, have taken quite an enlightened view of the matter. Something ought to be done—done promptly—done energetically and wisely to save these societies. But if Methodism is not to lose its character of aggressiveness, something more should be done than merely to save the small societies—something should be done to break up new ground and create new societies. When Methodism consistence to be aggressive, it ceases to be—Methodism. It cannot be questioned that the abandonment of the circuit system has had much to do in bringing into exitate of force. Southern men themselves voted for it—but it is "unconstitutional," because it is istence the evil we deplore; but this is only one of its causes. The abandonment of another of the original and essential features of the system has original and essential restures of the system has operated as one of the principal causes of decline. Methodism in its original organization and design, provided that the monies raised by the societies should be a common fund, and that the preachers, whatever their field of labor, or whatever their tal ents, should receive from the funds in accordance with their real wants, such wants being estimated by the Quarterly Conference, or a committee of that the Quarterly Conference, or a committee of that body, for each circuit or station. The English Methdists still retain this feature in full and vigorous ed to healthful action, and let the circuit system b revived so far as the smaller class of societies are concerned, and the evil which has grown to such apcareer, and in a few years nearly, if not quite disap-

the means. Restore the common fund system, and all this kind of preaching will cease. And there is all this kind of preaching will cease. And there is another advantage which would result from the restoration of this system—it would greatly facilitate the appointment of the preachers. There would be less pains taken by individual preachers to secure particular appointments, and less instances of societies rejecting the preachers sent them, and consequently much less difficulty in making the appointments. It may be my old fogyism, but the idea has somehow crept into my head, that there is now less of a disposition for self-sacrifice on the part of Methodist preachers than formerly. When l'entered upon my itinerant career, about thirty-eight years ago, the pecuniary prospets of such an enterprise were the pecuniary prospects of such an enterprise were rather gloomy. On the old Ashburnham Circuit, berather gloomy. On the old Ashburnham Circuit, besides my board and horse-keeping. I received about twenty dollars. Like the schoolmasters in those days, I boarded round. On the St. Francis River deed Judge Catron goes a little farther. The two Circuit in Canada I received nothing, but spent the few dollars I borrowed of a friend on the way. On the Craftsbury Circuit I received about twentyfive dollars, and lost a horse. On the Danville Circuit I received about sixty dollars, including tow cloth, stockings, cravats, wheat, oats and maple sugar. The latter articles were not very convenient pocket change for a single man, traveling horseback—but the amount received was spoutputaring for me, my annual receipts would average about two hundred

dollars, embracing everything.

I hope this little piece of egotism will be excused, as I wanted a case for illustration, and I could think of no one so familiar to me as the one described.

Now my brethren will not think that I feel no interthe younger class of Methodist ministers are not reduced to the same extremities that the fathers were. And I hope, old as I am, to live long enough to see the day when they will be better provided for than they now are. I think my sentiments and feelings on this subject have been clearly indicated, by my administration on the districts I have traveled. The acquisition of knowledge is an important object to aim at and attain, but it is of infinitely less importance than that of saving souls. Knowledge when acquired, may be employed as an efficient auxiliary in the work of saving souls, but the accumulation of wealth, I apprehend, does not as the general rule, aid this heavenly enterprise. We ought therefore, as the embassadors of Christ, to guard against imbibing that spirit of avarice which is one of the greatest curses of the age. If true to our calling we must preach against avarice, but of how little ing we must preach against avarice, but of how little avail will our preaching be, if contradicted by our P. CRANDALL.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS. THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY brethren order this Report sent them by —when oretinen order this keport sent them by mail, will they please remember that no more printed matter can be sent by mail unless it be pre-paid. Eeven cents is the postage necessary to be inclosed in the order for the report of the missionary society. AFRICA.-Letters from Monrovia, of the 12th of

January, state that a serious difficulty had occurred at Cape Palmas between the colonists and natives. Two large native villages situated on the verge of the Cape, and several dwelling-houses belonging to the colonists, had been destroyed. Of the colonists, only one death is mentioned. The natives lost sev-

1856. Sister Wilkins was with us yesterday, feeble I thought. Sister Kilpatrick is doing tolerably well.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1857.

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THE LATE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

This astonishing decision is the theme of conversation and thought all over the country. We propose to state the facts and points succinctly, that our readers may have a correct view of the case. A suit in behalf of Dred Scott, an inhabitant of Missouri, was brought before the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Missouri. The suit was not granted, on some technical grounds. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the

United States, before whom the whole case has been argued, and a decision made. The following facts must be noticed to understan In 1834, Dred Scott was a slave belonging to Dr. Emerson, a surgeon in the army, who took him from Missouri to a military station (Rock Island,) in Illi-

nois, and held him there as a slave till 1836. This was on territory consecrated to freedom by the ordinance of 1787. Dr. Emerson then took Dred Scott, still calling him his negro slave, to Fort Snelling, on the Mississipi, north of 36 deg. 30 min., and consecrated to freedom by the celebrated Missouri Compromise, or act of Congress, of 1820. Here Dred Scott remained till 1838. But in the year 1835, Dred Scott married Harriet, on "free soil," though she was then claimed as a slave. Afterwards Dr. Emerson sold both Dred and Harriet and their daughter Eliza, (born on land made free by the Missouri Compromise,) and another daughter Lizzie, born in Missouri. The purchaser seized them and put them into prison, "doing in this respect, however, no more than what he might lawfully do, if they were of right his slaves at such times."

Dred Scott, through counsel, brought suit for free. dom, and the case. concerned, to the authorities of the church. O. F. M. Supreme Court. Now the first question is, Was not Scott free, from

his residence in Illinois, on land ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1787, when the ordinance was odism, to witness the interest manifested by several passed "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime?" Judge Taney says no.

for it -- but it is "unconstitutional," because it is unfair to the South. Another question is, was not Dred Scott free be

cause he was taken north of 36 deg. 30 min., into territory made free by the famous Missouri Compromise of 1820? Of course Judge Taney says, No. That act was unconstitutional. The Congress, then consisting of such men as Clay, and Webster, and Benton, did not understand the Constitution. In fact all freedom for the black man is unconstitutional. Says Judge Taney, "History shows that they, (the dists still retain this leading in the form of it remaining on our peration. We have the form of it remaining on our biscipline, but it has long since become an "obsolete blacks,) have for more than a century been regarded dea." Now let this feature of Methodism be restorrespect; and the black man might be reduced to slavery, bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary palling magnitude, and which threatens death to our beloved Methodism, will be arrested in its destructive laration of Independence the African race were not designed to be included, and in effect that " black men There is another cause of the evil in question which should be mentioned. It has been preached by preachers, and by some presiding elders, and practised too by the latter, that the feeble societies should strong, healthy and able sue before a United States Court. In the eye of the tised too by the latter, that the recole societies should be abandoned—and the strong, healthy and able societies alone should have the gospel preached to them—and only because the feeble ones could not perform impossibilities—support preachers without the means. Restore the common fund system, and the strong health of the which through some circumstances had been appeal-

timent of the South.

deed Judge Catron goes a little farther. The two judges from the Middle States, Grier, of Pennsylvania, and Nelson, of New York, do not subscribe to all the horrible doctrines, but go far enough to arrive at the same conclusion. They, like our church contuined stave holding men, occupy the most contemptible position of all, a little of neither and a the same practical result with the ultra South.

Judge McLean, of Ohio, and Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts, entirely dissent. Judge McLean's argument is very plain and unanswerable. He says, as Lord Mansfield of England so long ago said, and as est in their being well supported. No, I rejoice that the younger class of Methodist ministers are not reduced to the same extremities that the fathers were holding is not resitively earth. every body till of late has understood it, that the

States before the Constitution was adopted; that they were so even in North Carolina; that they have been so recognized by Congress again and again; he completely removes all objections, and demonstrates that Dred Scott is free according to our own laws. But of what avail is his opinion? Nothing. The upreme Court is "packed" and partial. We can expect no justice from them towards the

black man. They are the pledged defenders of slavery. According to the decision given, Toombs or any other man can bring his slave or slaves to Bunker. Hill, and the slaves are not thereby free. Who is to say how fast Toembs is to travel? Suppose he gets out of money, can he not set his slaves at work in Charlestown or Boston to replenish his purse? If one should claim freedom, would not the Supreme Court pronounce that the "black man has no rights It is also stated that Mount Vaughau mission sta. which the white man is bound to respect?"

Our article, though we intended condense it into Tract Society! That would be a strange recommena few lines, is too long; but we capot close without dation indeed, and strangely prophetic, to advise a

would be a greater evil. 1. We ought to oppose and spose the decision. The several States must as far apossible nullify it. 2. We ought to prepare for the risis coming. The ligarchs of slavery are waxingbolder and bolder, more and more insulting. The are now no free colored men in the North. Soon sey will see that our free labor interferes in some wa with their progress, and will begin to interfere withhat. The next step now will probably be the purchas of Cuba, after which without any special act, the forgn slave trade with Africa will be open. The act o Congress pronouncing the slave trade piracy, and abolishing it, is UN-CONSTITUTIONAL. Congress hadio right to pass such a quixotic act. Everything prtecting the colored man is unconstitutional-everyting interfering with the slaveholder is unconstitutical. The bogus legislature in Kansas is not uncostitutional; the free

3. Now every man, North and South, who has any regard for right, shold solemnly vow to himself and God, with all he solemnity of an oath, that he will never vot for a man for any office in State or the United Sates, who is not openly and reliably opposed to all slavery; and who will not make use of all means to cripple, abolish, and

legislature is. And so on threshout.

4. Again as Christians we have a special duty. Our church is not of God unless she shakes off this curse and sin with the depest indignation. This injustice to the black man she shall not connive at. She ought to say and preach that the black man has right to his liberty everywhere. He has. The United States has no rightto deny him citizenship. He has a right, and is bound to obey God rather than man. Liberty is natural, and slavery is not even an exception-there is no exeption: the master is always and must be a sinner; guilty, too, of one of the deepest of crimes. All apparent exceptions are not exceptions. They are only transitional passages as rapid as possible from a great evil to good.

5. Lastly, we ourselves must declare our freedom our freedom from party in State and in Church There are some who will assent to anything if done by their party; and there are some Christians who think more of what they call the peace and quiet of the church than they do of the cause of God. Such men sin and lead others to sin, and the exigences of the times now loudly call them to repent.

There is only one ray of light, and that is-the in sanity of strong defenders excites a more determine opposition. Anti-slavery progresses. When the final conflict comes, which it would seem will be not far hence, if God is in favor of justice and the power of truth is not a chimera, slavery will be crushed to the earth and liberty be universal.

A LESSON FROM THE CONGREGATION-

Our Methodist friends are-as it seems to ussuspiciously sensitive in reference to our criticism of their Quarterly. One Mr. Helmershausen writes to the last Zion's Herqld about it, in a strain of powerful irony, and, among other things, censures us for calling their preachers "elders," instead of "clergy-men." We called them what they call themselves, and if much more is said in reference to the subject we shall be tempted to show up the inconsichers a tolerable education, with the old Method theory of giving them next to no education at all.

There are many now living, who can remember when
it was a part of the current Method'st tactics to be severe on "College-larnt" ministers, and their Bool xtensive course of study for their preachers, either efore or after their entrance into the sacred office. We do not say these things because we do not heartily rejoice that so much has been done to raise the standard of education in that body, but because—ander the standard of education in that body, but because—it hardly becomes the

able to real th under anding and profit, the elaborate articles in their Quarterly, all we can say is, ted that they have departed widely from the injunctions of their "Book of Discipline," which prescribe that they should rise at four, read the Scriptures from four till five, and, after allowing an hour for breakfast read with much prayer, "some of our best refast, read with much prayer, "some of our best re-ligious tracts," until twelve o'clock, and spend the rest of the time among the people, and in active labor. And this in the face of the imperative command (p. 57, edition of 1856):—"Remember a Methodist preacher is to mind every point, great an small, in the Methodist Discipline!"

We copy the above entire, that our readers may understand fully the opinions entertained of them. both people and ministers, by the Congregationalist. We are often amused at the ignorance of America exhibited in respectable foreign journals, still oftener of the ignorance of Methodism by our Congregational neighbors. We should be sorry to be so ignorant of their peculiarities and characteristics as they appear to be of ours. As it regards the cynical remark by which the criticism upon the Methodist Quarterly Review was accompanied, we did not personally think it worthy of notice. We did not care to inquire our contemporaries to utter a compliment of anything connected with Methodism without attaching a qualification that makes it an insult. To say the best of it, it was not very gentlemanly; we will not ask whether it was Christian for an editor to commend an article in the Quarterly, and then add that he had personally known only two elders in the Methodist Church prepared to appreciate it. That is just one of those back handed, coward-like strokes, which, whatever may have been its occassion, is utterly destitute of manliness. It is indefinite. It may be the editor never knew but two Methodist elders. It may be he has known twenty. If the eighteen were so ignorant, it was not very polite in the editor to mention it in a commendatory notice, and would serve no purpose except to increase the bigotry of his readers towards Methodism.

But we are willing to let that pass. We are glad he has found two such elders-we hope he will be fortunate, and yet find another. Who can tell? But the charge in the above extract is a pure libel. We do not charge the writer with intention al misstatement. He probably believed it; but it i purely and unqualifiedly false, that the "Book of Discipline, to this day, discourages any broad and extensive course of studyfor their preachers, either before or after their entrance into the sacred office. The Discipline neither directly or indirectly discour ages any degree, or kind, or amount, of mental cul ture at any time. Not a syllable of such a nature can be found. But we are told that "if the great body of Methodist elders are able to read with unlerstanding and profit the elaborate articles in their Quarterly, all we can say is, that they have departed widely from the injunctions of their Book of Discipline, which prescribes that they should rise at four read the Scriptures from four till five, and, after alprayer some of our best religious tracts, until twelve o'clock, and spend the rest of the time among the people, and in active labor."

Now we ask how down to the advent of man upon the earth. A few general reflections now suggest themselves to the mind. prayer some of our best religious tracts, until twelve

Now we ask, how does that "discourage any broad and extensive course of study?" The spirit of that direction carried out would make the Methodist ministry the best educated body of active men in the world. John Wesley, as a man of order, knew its value, and by it accomplished wonders. These rules or notes of advice, on the "general method of employing our time"—and they never were considered anything more important. There were written a hundred anything more important. The course of events has flown directly forward, until the concluding act of the drama has been reached. ministry the best educated body of active men in the

inquiring, What ought we to do? Shall we rebel? minister all his life to spend every half day in read-We answer, No. It would be idle id useless. In a ing over and over again what some of the American government it seems necessary have a court re-people now call tracts! If any body ever made so moved some distance from immedite popular influ-stupid a mistake, we would suggest, that though ence, to control even the Executs. This Supreme John Wesley was a pioneer in what is now called Court has made many righteous ecisions. It now the "tract cause," there were not enough of the makes one horribly wicked. She we repudiate the court? If so we might as wellhave none, which week, if indeed a day. Wesley used the word tract, in the common English, original and proper sense, as it is used by old and standard authorities, "a treatise, a written discourse or dissertation of indefinite length." The word is from

> great philosophical production was only an essay-a term of course included in tract. By "our tracts" the Discipline cannot be understood to mean merely
> Methodist publications. No Methodist of common sense ever so understands him. "Our" is a wider generic word, including all truly Christian. The only limit then to "some of our best religious tracts" -not all, because among so many a selection must be made-is such reading as the ministers might please to select out of the whole scope of what is religious; and this, according to any proper interpretation, includes all that can bear profitably upon a religious purpose. This is the understanding that Methodist ministers have always given to the advice. This corresponds too with the well known habits, and, in other places expressed, opinions of Mr. Wesley. He read everything that promised any good. His journal shows that he was an immense reader.

traho, to draw out. A tract is a writing drawn

out. Milton styled his splendid Treatise on Education

a "Tractate," which is the same as tract. Locke's

wrote Grammars to aid some of his ministers who had had no opportunity to study Greek and Latin. Every scholar knows how imperfect the knowledge of Greek then was, and how the example of writing popular grammars of the classical languages has been improved upon. We repeat it then-this century-old advice of Wesley, in which we might expect some quaint expres sions and perhaps obsolete terms, is counsel which,

always encouraged reading and close study. He

if obeyed, would make any ministry the most learned body of active men in the world. There is no professional body of men in any land who spend six hours a day in prayer and judicious study. We are glad that prayer is recommended on the principle so often used by Luther :-"Bene orasse est bene studuisse."

Six hours' study and prayer will make a scholar of any man, whether he has been in college or not. We shall here write no eulogy upon Methodist ninisters. In spite of the characteristic expression of good old John Wesley, "Remember! a Methodist preacher is to mind every point, great and small, in he Methodist Discipline," there are comparatively few who have carried out this advice, to study prayerfully six hours a day. Some have, to a greater r less extent, and glorious has been the result. We have had the good fortune to become acquainted with many graduates of many colleges, American and foreign; we have met more than two Congregational "elders" who could appreciate the Methodst Quarterly Review, and more than two who ouldn't; but we have never known men who have surpassed in real strength of intellect and fullness of mental power some fine specimens of Methodist minsters, who were never students in college, but who had for many years obeyed, and continued in mature years to obey, the spirit of Wesley's Advisory Rule. One word more in justice to our cause. If it was

ever a part of the current Methodist tactics to be severe on "college-larnt ministers," we did not know t before. That there have been some members or indeny; but the general spirit and aim of the denomination has ever been in favor of the highest possible nental culture, imbued with love to God, They have been independent of the silly prejudice that colleges alone afford learning, and God grant they ever may be. But they have never been opposed to colleges or college-learned men. Their founder was graduate and fellow in Oxford, and never uttered one syllable against learning. His followers, we beieve, are now ahead of any other denomination in Residual in the many expressions to education. In this country, though its energies have been taxed to press the gospel into the new States, and to build churches, of which it has many more than any deomination that has been in the field twice as long: yet out of its forty-seven Conferences, every one, except, perhaps, one or two, has its seminary, and some three or four; and we need not enumerate our colleges, nor count up the money-not much less than a million of dollars-devoted to education by them within the past two or three years.

We want no honor not belonging to us. It will not hurt us-it may benefit us-to withhold what we deserve. If it suit the Congregationalist to represent us as ignorant, and itself or readers are profited by the representation, why it can do it on its own responsibility. We ask for nothing but facts. And if the Congregationalist should deem us peculiarly sensitive, it would be well to remember that it is not long since a theological polemic wrote a "tract" to prove that we are not a church of Christ, and in effect classing us with Mormons and the followers of Tom Paine. Is it an exhibition of " total depravity " on our part, to notice and resent the continual charges and back-handed compliments, which, singular whether it betrayed something like envy, or was the enough, in these quarters come from the denominaresult of habit, which seems never to allow some of tion which is approaching us most rapidly in its doctrines, and continually adopting our usages, even so far as, of late, to encourage its female members to "speak in meeting?" We will endeavor to be meek, and to profit under all good counsel.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Much of the best intellect of the church is devoted to the study of science, and, not to its reconciliation with religion, but to such a perfect comprehension of both as shall reveal their entire and sublime harmony. Science, is the best ally of religion ; one of the best promoters of piety, and one of the strongest asserters of the truth of the Bible. Such men as Hitchcock and the lamented Hugh Miller, are among the highest benefactors of their race. We have lately received a pamphlet entitled "Theologico-Geology, or the Teachings of Scripture illustrated by the Conformation of the Earth's Crust; an Address delivered before the Bible class connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, Ann Arbor, Michigan. By A. Winchell, Professor of Natural History in the University." "The design of the address is to show that "the progressive development of the existing order of things has proceeded, under divine guidance, from the most remote periods, according to a plan fixed from the beginning, and having a constant reference to the wants of those immortal natures to whom the earth has been given as a dwelling-place." This proposition is sustained by argument and the progress of development graphically described. Prof. Winchell is one of the most accomplished and able naturalists of his age in our country, and we are glad to see that he is inclined to impart to a Bible class some of the results of his study. The following is the conclusion of his ad-We have followed the chain of events, from the

same general plan prosecuted with an unaltering purpose. Every successive revolution upon the earth's surface left it somewhat nearer to its destin-

anything more important—were written a hundred years ago, for the English Methodist ministers, and were copied into our Discipline from respect to their author, and an admiration of their spirit. We there by approve the recommended practise of spending the first half of every day except the Sabbath, when possible, from early in the morning till twelve o'clock, in severe methodical study.

From the quoted expression, "some of our best religious tracts," it cannot be possible that the Congregationalist would make an ad captandum appeal to ignorance, and fall into the anachronistic blunder of intimating that the Discipline means "tracts," so called, of "our," or the American of cluding act of the drama has been reached. What we observe in the history of organic life upon the globe, bears also upon the same proposition. The same general plans of organization have been maintained from the appearance of the first sea-weed which floated in the primeval seas, to the present time. No new plans of general types have been introduced, but the same types have been introduced, but the same types have been introduced, or a fern, now a pine, and at another time an oak—producing at one time a polype, at another a etar-fish, at another an oyster, at another a crab, at another a bird or a reptile, and at another the body of man. In the very earliest ages of the world, four great types of existence were introduced into the animal creation—or, as another has expressed it, four fundamental harmonies, upon which the Creature of the first seame general plans of organization have been maintained from the appearance of the first sea-weed which floated in the primaval seas, to the present time. No new plans of general types have been introduced, but the same types have been an object of the first sea-weed which floated in the primaval s

which so please and astonish us when we engage in the study of animated nature. No more than these four types exist at the present day. Not the slightest variations or alterations have ever been needed as the study of animated nature. No more than these to variations or alterations have ever been needed as the street, from whom the children always fed in terror. On entering the room whom the children always fed in terror. On entering the room where he lay, she found him stretched on his miserable bed, clad in a rod limbs.

Another view which bears upon the same proposition is the following: Different continents, besides possessing many animals allied to each other families of animals, which are peculiar to themselves. Thus, in Africa alone, are found such animals as the giraffe, the hippopotamus, the absonosa, the chimpal terms of the hippopotamus, the absonosa, the chimpal terms of these possessing many animals allied to have a such as the red orang, the royal tiger, the gavial and others; in Australia, the kangaroo, cohidna and many other very curious quadrupeds, as well as fishes; while peculiar is a such as the red orang, the royal tiger, the gavial and others; in Australia, the kangaroo, cohidna and many other very curious quadrupeds, as well as fishes; while peculiar is all the vices of the continents. The same in press had been placed upon the arimal creation in the several continents, ages before many's adventure of the same peculiarities are foreshadowed in the fossil remains of those continents. The same in press had been placed upon the arimal creation in the several continents, ages before many's adventure of the same peculiarities are foreshadowed in the fossil remains of those continents. The same in press had been placed upon the arimal creation in the several continents, ages before many's adventure of the common objections to the Bible to comfort, convenience and happiness of the human family. Some of the evidences of this have already been allued to. Only one or two others will be comfort, con This is another of the conveniences, resulting from such an arrangement of the materials of the earth's crust, as causes water percolating through them, to be guided, many times, towards the surface, instead

be guided, many times, towards the surface, instead of away from it.

Another special provision for the benefit of man, is seen in his capacity to endure all climates, so that he is enabled to occupy all parts of the earth. Other animals are restricted to particular climates, or even particular districts; but man possesses the whole earth. And, to render this exception the more striking ways find that those animals also which admits ing, we find that those animals, also, which admit of domestication, are capable of traveling with man, and subsisting wherever he subsists. Were this otherwise, man would derive the benefits of the domestic animals, only while he resided in their habi-tats. And were the whole animal creation incapable of domestication, like the tiger and the bear, how much would be subtracted from the comforts of hu

man existence! Such are a few of the illustrations which a study of the earth's crust furnishes, of the teachings and doctrines of the sacred Scriptures. It must not by any means, be thought, that we have exhausted this any means, be thought, that we have exhausted this part of the subject; or even done it the justice which it demands. We have simply lifted the veil and glanced in from a distance, upon some of the hidden operations and agencies of nature. To him who is permitted to enter, and hold daily and close communion with the intelligence which discloses itself everywhere—in the little pebble or the massive precipice; the blade of grass or the all-shadowing banyan, the oyster of to-day or the petrifaction which lived a thousand generations before Adam—to him who has the leisure and the disposition to ponder upon the meaning of those characters recorded upon the rocky pages of the earth's history, a power of conviction that is overwhelming and irresistible arises, and he feels in his immost soul that everything around him speaks with one voice "There is a thing around him speaks with one voice. There is a God, eternal, wise and good; bow in reverence at his shrine; tremble to offend him; defer thine own short-sighted plans, and let thy will be swallowed up

places that the hand of the Lord hath wrought this?"
"He putteh forth his hand upon the rock; he overturneth the mountains by the roots. He cutteth pends so much on spirit and earnestness. A house

at things past finding out, yea, and wonders with-

"Lo, these are parts of his way; but how little a "Lo, these are parts of his way; but how little a portion is heard of him! But the thunder of his power who can understand!"

When God is represented in the latter part of the book of Job, as speaking to Job from the whirlwind, we find him taking his texts, if we may so speak, from the book of nature, and directing Job's attention, almost exclusively, to the manifestations of himself in the wonders and the thunders of his demonstrations in the natural world.

O that there were a truer friendship between the student of soience and the student of the Bible! student of science and the student of the Bible Would that each were always the student of both!
Then should we see acknowledged the unity, the
identity which exists throughout the Creator's works, whether in the construction of a world, in the organization of a tird, or in a volume of inspir-ed instructions. Then would the infidel in vain at-tempt to array the deductions of science against the tempt to array the deductions of science against the authority of the divine word; and no longer would the devotee of science be looked upon as the enemy of the "power of godliness." Then would the student of nature stand, a preacher of divine truth, by the side of the student of theology, each learning of the other, and each laboring, as becomes all men, to devote the means which he possesses, to the furtherance of the interests of immortal souls.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM DR. ADAM

We have had the pleasure of reading a letter from Dr. Adam Clarke, directed to Mrs. M. Simpkins, and in fixed upon Barully, as the seat of our Indian Misessession of the family, now residing in Providence. Rhode Island. It was written when the Doctor was about sixty years of age, and in the very height of his honors and labors. It breathes a true practical missionary spirit, and has a great intrinsic merit. aside from its associations. The following is an exact copy :--

Middlesex, Jan. 31, 1828.

My DEAR SISTER :- I thank you for your letter which came to hand only last night. And I thank you for the letter because of the very kind concern which you express for the People of Zetland; and trust God's hand is upon you for good, in reference Books are very scarce in those Islands, and th

People have not money to purchase them if they were to be had. All kinds of Sunday School Books are greatly needed; though we have got many, yet want many more, because the schools increase ra-ly. In several Districts the Children come sev iles, ill clad and barefooted, over morasses, bleat miles, ill clad and barefooted, over morasses, bleak hills and pathless wildernesses, even in the depth of a hyperborean winter, to get the teachings that our Schools afford. Many of those young ones have been brought to a proper Scriptural saving acquaintance with God. And not a few of the Parents have by means of their little ones been brought to enjoy the salvation of God. Reward Books we want much; as well as all other elementary Books, such as are used in our Schools in England. And we want Testament and Bibles. Every article of strong warm clothing, shifting, shirting, sheeting, blanketing, &c., could not come to this people but in the shape of a gift from God. Though they are a sensible people, and apt to question everything that is recommended to them as Divine Truth, yet none so ready to embrace it, when they once perceive it. And a steadier People I never knew. The character of a backslider is scarce. y known among them. They buy the Truth, and

I am, in the name of God, if he preserve my health and open my way, purposing to make another voyage to those Northern islands. I hope to have many gifts from the friends of God and man to take with me. The little bonnets you mention will be very serviceable if they can be packed into little room. But 1 think from your circumstances in life, you are not called to do much, nor to make sacrifices of your own called to do much, nor to make sacrinces of you. One necessary comforts. Do what you can, with other well disposed persons who are able to give and glad to distribute when they can find an opportunity, and have according to the composed upon. Hold are assured that they are not imposed upon. Hold fast what you have received. Do not get too anxious lest that should degenerate into terror and unbelief.

Trust in Him with your whole heart, and he will make all grace abound towards you. Any package directed to Messrs. "Jones & Clark, 45 St. John's Square, London," will come directly to me. May God bless and keep you forever. God bless and keep you forever.

I am, Dear Sister, yours truly,

Please to send in a letter a List of whatever you end in the Package.

DEATH-BED OF TOM PAINE.

Our correspondent last week cited the testimony of the physician who attended him in his last sickupon Christ for mercy. The fact seems to be well delphia, has a short article on the subject giving additional testimony.

"To the statements of his physician we can also add the testimony of an eye-witness of the arch-infi-del's dying exercises. There is now in Philadelphia a lady who saw Paine on his dying bed. Her intel-ligence and high character entitle her statements to the most implicit credence. She informs us that Paine's physician also attended her father's family in the city of New York, where in her youth she re-sided, and that on one occasion whilst at their house,

story of his life and the story of his death present a lesson which cannot be pondered without profit. Since writing the above, some one has sent us a copy of Paine's Book, to prove to us that he believed in God-we knew that well before, and did not notice that our correspondent's article last week was liable to convey another impression. We believe him to have been a man grossly deceived in his views upon the Bible, and lament that there are still so many low enough in point of information to be ffected by his argumentation.

GODDESS OF LIBERTY.

We have not heard yet whether it is contemplated erect a temple in Washington for the comfort and orship of this goddess. It cannot be expected that merica should be so prolific in goddesses as to furnish a new one every four years. If there be a surplus in the treasury a temple might be built at once, and a priesthood appointed. No doubt many disapointed office-seekers would like such a berth. Anquarians in future ages when they blunder on a ention of the goddess worshipped by the Amerians in 1857 will be puzzled to know whether she was of the Venus or the Diana order; whether an mportation, or an aboriginal, or an African goddess. our mythology is getting mixed, like our blood. Did Buchanan burn incense? A thousand questions may hereafter arise which it would be well to decide

GOOD OLD TUNES .- We had the pleasure last week How many appeals to the voice of nature do we find in the Bible itself! "But ask now the beasts and they shall teach thee, and the fowls of the air and they shall tell thee; or speak to the earth and it will teach thee, and the fishes of the sea shall declare unto thee. Who knoweth not in all these lare what the head of the Lord bath wrought this?" be equally skillful in those tunes whose effect deout rivers among the rocks, and his eye seeth every recious thing."

"Which shaketh the earth out of her place, and the pillars thereof tremble, o which doeth in choir music; and we have heard many express a desire for its repetition. Many thoughts about the proper office of choirs, and the true nature of singing as worship, occur to us, which in due time we in nd to present.

REV. E. W. JACKSON .- We learn from " the Prohibitionist" that the New York State Ten ociety have secured the services of this pe flicient advocate of the cause. In Ma Hampshire and Massachusetts, Mr. Jackson bored earnestly and efficiently, and endeared him to the true patriots and philanthropists. We have no doubt that he will exhibit in the Empire State, here, the efficiency of a tried and strong man.

The Prohibitionist, published monthly in Alban N. Y., is an excellent temperance paper.

Supprise Again .- The good people of Charlestown nust be surprisingly active. Last week we chronicled one of their exploits, and we learn that since party of the members of the First M. E. Church alled suddenly toon Rev. Mr. McCurdy, and presented him with a purse of \$150. That church is alive and active, not merely as exhibited in this event, but in the regular and legitimate work of a hurch.

Rev. Wm. Butler.-We learn that Bro. Butler has sion. Letters to him should be addressed as follows: "Rev Wm. Butler, Barielly, North West Province, India, via Southampton and Bombay." Now that his many friends know where to address him, we hope they will hasten to assure him of their continued reembrance and sympathy and prayers.

MELROSE.—The dedication of the new M. E. Church n this place is postponed for a few days. The time will be duly announced in the Herald and Journal.

CORRESPONDENTS .- A blast from "Old Itinerant." and others next week.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER, containing a Record of the Government and Institutions of the State, together with a Variety of Useful Information for the Year 1857. Serial Number, Ninety one. By George dams, Publisher of the Boston Directory, Maine Register, New England Business Directory, &c .- The above book is full and reliable. It is a complete emodiment of information concerning Massachusetts. containing a Business Directory of Boston, notices of remarkable events, &c., &c., well printed and well arranged .- To be had of the Author, 91 Washington

AN ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE TO THE HOLY SCRIP-TURES; or, the Bible presented under distinct and classified Heads or Topics. Edited by John Eadie, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Biblical Literature to the United Presbyterian Church, Author of "Biblical Cyclopedia," &c., &c.-A concordance prepared by this author has passed through sixteen editions in England and seventeen in America. This work is not an ordinary concordance. It classifies all the subjects of Scripture under appropriate heads, so that one who consults it can find gathered before him the whole of the teachings of the Bible on any given topic. This has often been attempted before, but we have never seen a book of the kind that was not so defective as to be of but little practical value. This appears to be complete. We have tested it by a few subjects of minor importance which we think would Subjects," no time will be lost in selecting the chapter to consult. It is well printed on good paper, and forms a substantial large octavo volume of 769 pages-Price \$3 .- Gould & Lincoln, Boston.

STEP BY STEP; or, Delia Arlington. A Fireside Story. By Anna Athern.—The gradual development of an excellent character is here strikingly portrayed. It is a book of superior power, and exhibits a ness, to show that Paine called in despair and agony deep insight into the human heart. As a book for the fireside, it will accomplish much good, and deattested. "The Presbyterian," published in Phila- serves a wide circulation. - James Munroe & Co., Boston and Cambridge.

LAWS FROM HEAVEN FOR LIFE ON EARTH. Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs. By the Rev. William Arnot, author of "The Race for Riches."-Ninety-five concise and neat essays, each founded on a Proverb, constitute this book. It shows a well-disciplined mind, a ripe experience, and more than ordinary knowledge of human nature. The paper and type are of the best quality, and withal it is an excellent sided, and that on one occasion whilst at their house, he proposed to her to accompany him to the infidel's dwelling, which she did. It was a miscrable hovel, York; T. Nelson & Sone, Paternoster Row.

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stilling Wisdom. Illustrated with Engravings and community." Moral Stories. By Emma Willard.—Mrs. Willard is Rev. J. Farrington, of Anson, Me., writes:—"Allow may find this book pure in its morality and earnest ed, and there is a general interest in the place. We

for the Young .- Three hundred and sixty-five short place before within thirty years. Blessed be God! sermons on just so many pages are presented in this Pray for us." neat and interesting book. Each little, full discourse The North Eastern Christian Advocate states that ends with a quotation of sacred poetry, sometimes a in Shelburne, Vermont, a gracious revival is in prosingle stanza, sometimes more; and on whatever gress. page the eye alights, attractive and instructive read- We hear of revivals in Ipswich, Lynn, and in many ing is presented .- T. Nelson & Sons, London and New of the neighboring towns. To God be all the praise.

ELEMENTS OF PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY. To- cate has the following:-ELEMENTS OF PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY. Together with the Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and an Article on Inverse Trigonometrical Functions. By Geradus Beekman Docharty, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics in the New York Free Academy, &c., &c. This book must be subjected to the test of actual use in the recitation room to test its merits. It seems to be a condensation of the subjects presented, omitting unimportant propositions. The churches were full of attentive persons. tions, and bringing a great deal within a small com- North Weymouth, (Congregational) have had for Crocker & Brewster, Boston.

this author. The romantic life of the lion-hearted of April, by "mutual consent." King Richard is beautifully presented. Whoever | Cambridge Divinity School.-Rev. Frederic H.

THE WIGWAM AND THE CABIN. By W. Gilmore Simms, Esq., author of "The Yemassee," "Vasconselos," &c., &c.—Mr. Simms is a vigorous writer, and excels particularly in pathetic description. The scenes are mostly Southern, and interesting. His works have generally been popular.

AND WRONG; or, Entertaining and Instructive Lessons for Young Children, in Respect to their Duty. By Jacob Abbott. Illustrated with ninety engravings .- Another one of these admirable little books ings.—Another one of these admirable little books for mothers, with which to teach their little ones— providing they do not press the exercise of their growing brains too fast and too far. Harper's Story Books and this series are very valuable.—For sale by Crocker & Brewster.

The Congregationalist says: "The religious interest in this city and vicinity seems to be increasing, both in its extent and power. The ordinary religious services at Park Street last Sabbath were unusually impressive, and in the evening the house was entirely filled, the aisles, to a considerable extent being supplied with seart. Savetal handed research

Crocker & Brewster.

VILLAS AND COTTAGES. A Series of Designs prepared for Execution in the United States. By Calvert Vaux, architect, late Downing & Vaux, Newburgh, on the Hudson. Illustrated by 300 engravings.—So far as we can judge this is an excellent book. We should not think of building without consulting some such books. Some beautiful designs are presented. The book is elegantly printed, and yet is sold at a low price.—Hurper & Brothers, New York; Crocker & Brewster, Boston.

Student And Schoolmate a Monthly Reader for

STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE, a Monthly Reader for Schools. Edited by N. A. Calkins. Associate Editor, Rev. A. R. Pope.—How extensively this periodical is used in schools we have no means of knowing, but it would certainly answer a good purpose in that way; and it will also please any families who wish for a specially instructive Juvenile Magazine. — Calkins & Stiles, New York.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

taken place, while a few are enjoying seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.' Though our ministers are leaving for the West almost every heap of lumber or rubbish, in walking the streets of your goodly city of Boston, has not secretly wished continually, still the great 'Head of the church' abides with us, manifests himself to us, and crowns our feeble labors with success. If one laborer is more, and men of years, talent and experience to fill has now become a separate charge, though it has not and sustain the work in large villages. Those in the field are laboring hard, and some rejoice in gathering in the fruits of their labors. But wherever the work of salvation is seen at our altars, and under the labors of our people, the utmost that can be done is done, now as heretofore, to lead into other churchand too frequently they succeed.

but for sectarian operations. "At Castine, mercy has distilled in refreshing show-

ers, and nearly one hundred have professed faith in "In several other places the work is advancing, and I hope, ere the year closes, the pastors will fur-

nish you with a statement concerning the great things God has done under their labors." "We have considerable interest in the church at noon and afternoon prayer meetings were held in

ing the last two weeks, and many more are seeking. gymen of other denominations were present in the

Brick and Herring' notoriety? "It is not our purpose to give the history or geo-

graphical location of this beautiful and enterprising

"The first Methodist society was formed in this formation of the church, a 'house was built unto the address is Milwaukee, Wis. God in his providence Lord, which has been enlarged and improved until has directed my steps hither in time to participate it will now comfortably seat about five hundred per- in a gracious revival of religion in this city. The

two thousand, and situated at the head of navi- is much beloved. gation on Taunton Great River. The first Methodist church is located in a very eligible position, and is porary if not permanent loss of their pastor's labors the only church in the village. It may also be en- on account of his ill health. He is at present absent couraging to the children of Zion to hear that the in quest of health. I am supplying his place for a Great I am' is showing that he hath still power few weeks. Since my arrival the congregation, on earth to forgive sins; if correctly informed, be- which had been somewhat scattered, are getting tween fifty and sixty have been washed in the blood of the Lamb, and have become identified with the militant host of Israel.

located about one mile from the first, in that part of are finishing at a cost of about \$25,000. I hear of the town known as Taunton Green, or the Center. revivals in every direction. This is a great field for This church was formed about three years since from holy effort. a few (fourteen) members from the first church.

their accommedations than the Methodists.

Sandwich Islands.—A letter to the New York Independent, from Honolulu, — wa: "A Methodist
Church has been organized for resident It is now Milwaukee, March 5, 1

MORALS FOR THE YOUNG; or, Good Principles in- | in a flourishing condition, and is doing good in the |

one of the historic names of the United States, well me to say to the readers of 'the Herald, that we are known as an author and teacher. Her pupils alone enjoying a revival at Anson Village; some precious constitute a large public; and they and all others souls have been saved, backsliders have been reclaimin its counsels. It is adapted to use in schools.—

A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

A. Co., New York. THE CHRISTIAN YEAR BOOK. A Golden Treasury but we have seen what has not been seen in this

New Orleans .- The New Orleans Christian Advo-

subjects presented, omitting unimportant proposi- Ecclesiastical Arbitration .- The Pilgrim Church of

pass; we commend it to the careful examination of sometime serious difficulty with their pastor, Rev. practical teachers.—Harper & Brothers, New York; C. Terry. They desired him to leave, and he desired to remain. Finally, after having had two "coun-HISTORY OF KING RICHARD THE FIRST OF ENG- cils," without a final decision, it was left to arbitra-LAND. By Jacob Abbott. With Engravings .- Another tion. The arbiters have decided that the minister instructive historical volume from the prolific pen of should be disconnected with the society on the first

purchases and reads it, will not regret it .- Harper Hedge, D. D., has been nominated as Professor of & Brothers, New York; Crocker & Brewster, Boston. Ecclesiastical History for six years, and Rev. George E. Ellis as Professor of Systematic Theology for the same time. The subject has been submitted to a Committee by the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

Installation .- Rev. Jacob M. Manning was installed as associate pastor with Rev. Dr. Blagden over the Old South Church, (Congregational,) in Boston, THE LITTLE LEARNER. LEARNING ABOUT RIGHT last Wednesday. Prof. Park delivered an excellent sermon, Rev. Dr. Blagden gave the right hand of fellowship address, and Rev. Dr. Adams addressed the church. The services were impressive.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM MIDDLETOWN, CT. MR. EDITOR:-It may be interesting to some of your readers to hear occasionally from this ancient place, which was described by some one a few years ago, as the "finished city;" intimating there-Rev. F. A. Soule, presiding elder of Bucksport District, East Maine Conference, writes to us: "The cause of God is still prospering on the Bucksport that our city is not yet "finished," in any proper sense of the word; but if it was finished in some District. On many charges some conversions have taken place, while a few are enjoying seasons of the Lord. Though year, and many of our most efficient pastors are enyear, and many or our most emotent passes. that, by general agreement, it might be tering other Conferences, and though so many of our off," and the side-walk thenceforth be left for the free use of pedestrians, as originally designed?

The Methodist church here, as many of your readers know, a few years ago, made a small advance. movement in establishing a missionary chapel, in taken away another is raised up; but we need still North Main Street, near the railroad depot. That yet received a preacher from Conference. It is sup-

versity; but I trust the Conference will be invited to send them a preacher at its next session now near is done, now as heretofore, to lead into other churches the happy and unsuspecting converts. Sir, it is amusing, but the sequel makes it painfully so, to see the measures resorted to, and the motives made use of in some places by these childless churches, to induce our 'little children' to be adopted by them; and to frequently they succeed. "But still our churches live, though long and hard sermon on the annual Thanksgiving occasion gave so much satisfaction that a repetition of it was rethey have had to struggle in some places.

"At Columbia the Lord has poured out his Spirit,
out was Home and its influences. Last evening, one "At Columbia the Lord has poured out his Spirit, ject was Home and its influences. Last evening, one and a goodly number have found the saving grace of God, many of whom have been gathered into the sembled at the parsonage for a "a surprise party;" "At Indian River, also, a good revival has been enjoyed, and doubtless would have continued to spread citizens of the place, and another generously made

plied the present year by Prof. Lindsay, of the uni-

ecompanied by addresses suited to the occasion, to which appropriate replies were made by the pastor. The evening passed pleasantly, and all seemed glad of an opportunity thus to manifest their regard and sympathy for the pastor and his family. The annual concert of prayer for colleges was observed in the university, and was a time of some in-

terest. Instead of the usual morning recitations Rev. H. R. Parmenter, of Gloucester, Mass., writes: the religious classes held meetings, and both forepresent; some eight or ten have found the Lord durafternoon, and took part in the exercises. There are A lay correspondent, sending us a "brick for the at present no indications of any immediate results, church at Lawrence, Kaneas," drops the following but we know the influence can only be good; and words of cheer: "Who has not heard of Taunton, of the good seed sown, we trust, will produce fruits, even though it be only after many days. X. Y. March, 1857.

LETTER FROM WISCONSIN.

BRO. HAVEN :- Please allow me to say through the town about twenty-seven years since. Soon after the Herald to my friends in the East, that my present sons. This church is located at what is called the Spring Street M. E. Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. C. S. Macreading, is sharing largely in the "The Weir is a village having a population of about work. Bro. M. is doing, under God, a good work; he

The Summerfield Church is afflicted with the temsigns are now propitious. We worship now in the "The second church (Central M. E. Church) is lo-

Immeasurable interests are pending, and it is evi-They at once set about building a house unto the dent that there must be a mighty struggle between Lord, measuring seventy by forty, and will seat be-twen four and five hundred, 'carpeted and cush-twen four and five hundred, 'carpeted and cushioned! The gracious influences of the Spirit have but is open and undisguised. German Rationalism been moving on some hearts, and led them to the fountain opened for sin and uncleanness, and their front rank of conflict. The immense immigration sias which were many have all been forgiven them. from the East is full of significance—the hand of "The first society have a good church and parsonage a good preacher, and good prospects. The not now comprehend. The powers of darkness are second have a good house, good preacher, and good congregations. It is judged that no churches in town have larger congregations in proportion to habit these lands; there will be an accumulation of wealth beyond anything ever known in the histo "The membership of the first church is about one ry of the world—resources for the development of hundred and fifty, and the second has increased from human character for weal or woe, such as the world fourteen to about one hundred and thirty. Thus we has never seen. Shall these vast forces be employed see, that the little one has become a thousand comhumble opinion the church should turn her attention

H. C. TILTON. Yours truly. Milwaukee, March 5, 1857.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS for the church at Lawrence, may become soft, and then trim it off a likely to return again.

Manchester. Manchester, J. E. Chase, Rev. G. M. Steele, Lyford & Bushee, W. L. North, 5 00 10 00 \$52 50

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. The Senate have again on their part elected S. A. Andrews, Major General of the Massachusetts Vol-

The House has ordered that a joint special commit tee be appointed to consider and report what measures should be taken in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. The Chair appointed as this committee, Messrs.

Couch of North Bridgewater, Hudson of Lexington, Lee of Charlestown, Hale and Ranney of Boston. A Resolve in favor of the State Farm at Westboro' was passed, appropriating \$6000 for experiments and The Constitutional amendment districting the

The Constitutional amendment districting the State for the choice of Representatives to the Legislature was finally agreed to by a vote of 266 yeas to 52 nays. The amendment had previously passed the Senate, and it has now got to go to the people. It provides that a census of legal voters shall be taken and returned before the last of June, and we suppose it will be submitted to the people in May. and returned before the last of June, and we suppose it will be submitted to the people in May.

A bill has been reported concerning school-houses and other public buildings. This bill provides that any person who shall wilfully deface or injure any school-house, church, or any other building erected for the purposes of religious instruction or general education, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than two years, or by a fine not exceeding \$500.

A bill requiring that milk shall be sold by dry

A bill requiring that milk shall be sold by dry measure, under a penalty, was passed in the House. The resolve to amend the Constitution, districting the State for the choice of Senators, was passed in

bridge over the Des Jardines Canal, and fell about bridge over the Des Jardines Canal, and fell about stock.

March 10th, by Rev. W. C. High, in the cars on the Ct. River Railroad, while running at full speed, T A. E. Holomb, Esq. of Galesbury, Ill., to Miss Mattie A. Lyon, late of Virginia. deep. It is supposed the bridge had settled a littlebeing a swing bridge-and the engine struck the abutment and the cars behind by running into each other were thrown off. The number of passengers was between 75 and 100, of whom only 15 were taken out alive, and five of these have since died. The bodies are all recovered, and mostly recognized. The conductor and two others jumped from the cars and were saved. Among the lost were two ministers, who with most of the others were from that vicinity.

Medical Commencement .- The third annual comnencement of the Massachusetts Medical College took place last Wednesday. Medical degrees were conferred by the President upon the following gentlemen: Benjamin Campbell, Arthur Harris Cowdrey, James Dickson, William Gray Disbrow, John Moses Emerson, Thomas Walter Leach, George Wilby, as I suppose, that we do not in all things keep liam Kittredge, John Hancock Kimball, Deodat Migardson, Lucius Manlius Sargent, Jr., Alexander Doull Sinclair, John Davidson Taylor, Austin White Thompson, William Abrams Thomson, Anton William Tjader. The exercises were concluded with an address to the graduating class by Prof. J. B. S.

Michigan.—There is a State University in Michigan called Hillsdale College. The managers of this University have concluded to admit students of both sexes, to make bacheloresses of art, as well as bachelors.

The short sine the round of the pare with and Seminary, established by the Free win Raptists.

It has always been open to both sexes. The "University of Michigan" is the only State University in Michigan, and that is at Ann Arbor, having no seminary or preparatory department, but a literary and scientific college, and a medical college. It has never

been attended by females.

Another Poisoning Case.—The body of a Mrs. Lavina Briggs, of Stroughton, has been examined, and indications of arsenic having been administered found. Her husband, Hosea Briggs, and a woman named Adeline Drake, have been arrested. Circumstances are very suspicious.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES.—According to custom i expect to be present at each of our Conferences. I hope to be able to square up with all. Those who have books on hand will please take an account of them, or it they prefer, bring them along to Conference. Those who want to get books there will please write to me in good season. It would be desirable for all to examine their accounts that we may be enabled to compare notes, and thus avoid errors. If any prefer to have their accounts before going to Conference, I will send them.

March 19.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES.—According to custom i expect to be present at each of our Conferences. I hope to be able to square up with all. Those who have been account of them, or it they prefer, bring them along to Conference. Those who want to get books there will please write to me in good season. It would be desirable for all to examine their accounts the country of the conference of the present at each of our Conferences. I hope to be able to square up with all. Those who have been account of them, or it they prefer, bring them along to Conference. Those who want to get books there will please write to me in good season. It would be desirable for all to examine their accounts the prefer to the conference of the prefer being the prefer to the prefer being the prefer to the prefer being the prefer to the p

New Hampshire.—A State election was held in N.

Hampshire on Tuesday week, and the entire Republican ticket elected, including a re-election of the first ticket elected, including a re-election of the first ticket elected. lican ticket elected, including a re-election of the present members of Congress, Messrs. Pike, Tappan and Cragin, a majority of the Council and Senate, and from 30 to 40 majority in the House of Repre-

The Maine Murder .- The protracted trial of George Knight, for murder of his wife, was brought to close on March 10. He was brought in guilty of murder in first degree. His counsel have taken ex-

Vt. Central Rauroad.—In a directors of the Vermont and Canada Railroad Company have issued a printed circular, containing their report to the stockholders, and giving an interesting statement of the business operations of the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railways for two years and a half, to December 31, 1856. At the rate of the last interestic hearing for the best party of the last property of six months' business, and allowing for the best por-tion of the business year, included in that statement, the year's business will give a net result of probably not less than \$250,000, or sufficient to pay one year's interest on Vermont Central First Mortgage.— Vermont Christian Messenger.

Tea and Cashmere Goats.—A correspondent writing from Greenville, South Carolina, says:— I am within a few miles of the place where the experiment was made of raising tea. It has proved a failure. The plant will grow well enough, but wages are too high in this country. We cannot afford to pick, to roll up and dry any sort of leaves here for half a dollar a pound. In China, where a man is hired for one dollar a month and boards himself, it

may be done. .
I am glad to learn that the cashmere goat, intro duced by J. R. Davis, does well here. The goat is hardy, prolific, and produces a heavy fleece of wool, so fine that the finest French merino is coarse in comparison, and then it is from six to nine inches

long.

His son, Scott Davis, has a cargo of fresh Angora cashmere goats on their way to Gallatin, Tenn., where he intends to establish a colony of these

Actopan, Mexico, at the wonderful age of one hundred and thirty-nine years. One hundred and thirty-nine years! What a history is included in this time! She had seen in her time twenty-eight this time: She had seen in her time twenty-eight changes in the delegates of Spanish power, and has since the independence of her country, seen the fifty changes which have taken place in the administra-tion of the government. Altogether, Mexico has had over seventy-five changes in the chief magistrate of the country in this woman's lifetime.

lation of England and Wales was better than it was in any of the previous ten years. The effects of the sanitary measures are becoming apparent, although they are only partially carried out. The total number of deaths during the year was 391,369. PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, NAVI-GATION, Engineering, Languages, and Common English Brauches, faithfully taught by experienced Professors, at Comer's Commercial College, GRANITE BULLDING, TOWN AND SCHOOL STREETS.

Founded by the Senior Principal, A. D. 1840.

Terms moderate. No extract No extract Students.

was, probably, at the rate of one thousand a day.

Is there a Maelstrom?—Every school boy of the last century has been taught to believe that there is a wonderful vortex on the coast of Norway, with an eddy several miles in diameter and that ships, and even huge whales were sometimes dragged within its terrible liquid coils, and forever lost "in ocean's swful depth." A correspondent of the Scientific early several miles in diameter and that says, and even huge whales were sometimes dragged within its terrible liquid coils, and forever lost "in ocean's awful depth." A correspondent of the Scientific

here the whirlpool ought to be, as any other part of an hour. So that the corn of water for a quarter of an hour. So that the corn of water for a quarter of an hour. So that the corn of water for a quarter of an hour. So that the corn of water for a quarter of an hour. So that the corn of water for a quarter of an hour. So that the corn of water for a quarter of an hour. So that the corn of water for a quarter of an hour. So that the corn of water for a quarter of an hour. So that the corn of water for a quarter of an hour. So that the corn of water for a quarter of an hour. So that the corn of water for a quarter of an hour. So that the corn of water for a quarter of an hour. So that the corn of water of water or parties. things that we have ever tried is to soak the feet in les thus given for a fair that water for a quarter of an hour, so that the corn

may become soft, and then trim it on a close as possible, and not cause pain. Then take the tincture of the Arbor Vitæ placed upon a little etten and apply to the corn, and after a few applications the corn will not only disappear entirely, but will not be

BUSINESS LETTERS TO HERALD. BUSINESS LETTERS TO Basical D.

E H Whitney—G W H Clark (we now send them again)

—J W Lee the extra papers will be 18 cents)—J Marsh—H.

C Lowell—M adams—S Sias—E Copeland—# W Rumyan

—H Hill—A H Worthing—J Morse—J Ames—S Benton—

N D George—B Judd—J W Dow—Hammond & Pomeroy

—M Loomis—P T Kenney—F A Crafts—Gto. Allen—J

Farrington—T Hillman—J B Holman—L Fish—C L

Browning—Charles Morse—C G Howard—D Wait—J W

Griswold—M E Wright (the change was correctly made, and the papers are certainly in the Post Office.)

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY. Letters Received from March 7 to March 14.

Letters Received from March 7 to March 14.

R W Allen-J A Ames-I S Abbott—H Baylies-J L Burgess-Robert C Brown-A Boothbay-J M Bailey-G S Barnes-Robert C Brown-A Boothbay-J M Bailey-G S Barnes-I B Bigelow-N C Clifford—W H Crawford—C arlton & Porier 2-J N Collier-L P Cushman-G H Chase—C Churchill—A Church—Thos Campbell—J S Day —M Dwight—L & Dunham—E Dickerman—G & Pearborn—J Erskine—Thos Ely—C M Freeman—J F Fogg-E Goodenough—Miss M L Greene—G F Gavitt—A C Godfrey—J W Guerneey—Joshus Gill—M R Hopkins—Case Hamwell—W G High—D W C Huntington—W F Lacount 2—S R Leavitt—B Lufkins—J Le Sent—D F Lacount 2—F R Leavitt—B Lufkins—J Le Sent—D F Lacount 2—F R Leavitt—B Lufkins—J McMilken—J McMilken—J McMilken—J McMilken—J McMilken—J McMilken—J W Warren—J B Washburn—B L D Wandwell—J M Wilett—M E Wright—W Young J AMES P MAGEE, Apen 1 JAMES P MAGEE, Agent
New England Methodist Depository,
6 Cornhill, Boston.

MARRIAGES.

In Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 19th, by Rev. W. R. Bagnall, Mr. Henry Smith, to Miss Sarah J. Caldwell. Also, March 3d, Mr. Milan W. Atwood, to Miss Amanda M. Lincoln, ali of Charlestown.

In Watertown, March 4th, by Rev. H. M. Loud, Mr. Thomas N. Hooper, to Miss Lucretia A. Boynton, both of Watertown.

In Gloucester, March 4th, by Rev. H. R. Parmenter, Mr. Watson Middleton, to Mrs. Elizabeth Cook. March 6th, by the same, Mr. Henry Lawson, to Mrs. Ann Lyaia Parsons, all of Gloucester. county jail not more than two years, or by a fine not exceeding \$500.

A bill requiring that milk shall be sold by dry measure, under a penalty, was passed in the House. The resolve to amend the Constitution, districting the State for the choice of Senators, was passed in the Senate—yeas 24, nays 9.

The Committee on Federal Relations presented on Saturday a very able report reviewing the Kansas history, and recommending the appropriation of \$100,000 to be expended, if required, to relieve settlers in Kansas, who are or may be hereafter reduced to want by ravages committed upon them in unlawful attempts to exclude or expel them on account of their opposition to slavery.

Heary Lawson, to Mrs Ann Lyuis Parsons, all of Gloucester.

In Weston, Yt., Feb. 7, by Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. John G Batchelder, of Peru, to Miss Hira Parsons, all of Gloucester.

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In Weston, Yt., Feb. 7, by Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. John G Batchelder, of Peru, to Miss Hira Parsons, all of Gloucester.

In Weston, Yt., Feb. 7, by Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. John G Batchelder, of Peru, to Miss Elvira Parsons, all of Gloucester.

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opposition to slavery.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Deplorable Railroad Accident.—Last Wednesday the afternoon accommodation train on the Great Western Railroad in Canada, was thrown off the bridge over the Des Jardines Canal, and fell about J. T., of Farmington, to Miss Fiavilia E. Norton, of Industry, In Providence, R. I., Jan. 8. by Rev. R. Livesey, Mr. John R. Cory, to Miss Elizabeth B. Phillips. Feb. 18, Mr. Wm. J. Kellers, to Margaret Graham. Feb. 28, Wm. J. Crandalli, to Elizabeth Read. all of Providence. In Norwich, March 11, by Rev. Wm. Turkington, Mr. Norwich, Ct.

In Norwich, Ct.

In North Woodstock, Ct., Feb. 28, by Rev. D. Bradbury, Mr. Rensslear Cooms, to Miss Sarah Allsten, both of Woodstock, Ct., Feb. 28, by Rev. D. Bradbury, Mr. Rensslear Cooms, to Miss Sarah Allsten, both of Woodstock, Ct.

DEATHS. In Truro, Dec. 27, Emily Judson, only child of Enoch H. and Lydia C. Rich, aged 2 years and 3 months. "Sweet bud of promise, passing sweet,
The solace of an hour,
Now blooming bright in paradise,
A full, immortal flower."

NOTICES PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.—The committee of examination, on the first year's course of study, will meet the caudidates in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Bristol, R. I., on Monday, March 31, at 7 of clock, P. M.

To the Preachers on the Concord District.

DRAR BRITHARS:—The Committee on the reunion of the N. H. and Vermont Conferences at their recent meeting at Lebanon. passed the following as their 2d Resolution:—

"Resolved That we request the presiding elders of the New Humpshire and Vermont Conferences to take immediate measures to ascertain the deries of the preachers and leading members of the church within the bounds of their respective districts, and report leading members of the church within the bounds of their respective districts, and report the result by the 20th of April next."

Will the preachers on Concord District report to me immediately, giving their vea or nay, and the number of y eas and nays in their respective boards.

Contoocook, March 18

LEWIS HOWARD.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Sabbath School Convention for Dover District, (West Association) will be held in Lawrence, Mass. at the Garden Street Church, Wednesday, April Ist, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The places included in this association are Lawrence, Haverhill, Salem, North Salem, Kingston, East Salisbury, Amesbury, Sandowa. Dracut, Methuen, Auburn, Chester and Derry. We hope to see the pastor and one delegate, if no more, from each charge.

Brethren are requested to bring or send a statement of the condition of their several schools, including the statistics securized in our report to Conference, and if possible, Lawrence, Mass., March 18.

The members of the M. E. Conference who do not propose to be at the ensuing seedon, will please notify me by letter during the present week. Also, if those who intend to join the Conference and wish for places of entertainment here during the seesion will please inform me, we will provide for them.

G. M. STELLE.

Lowell, March 18.

QUARERLY MEETINGS.

BUCKSPORT DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER. W. Lubec, &c.,
Lubec, &c.,
Lubec, &c.,
Pembroke, &c.,
Eastport, sap. by T. Cookson,
Calais,
Cooper, &c.,
Harrington, &c.,
Bucksport,
Bucksport,
Belfast,
Full attendance at the Quarterly Conference is necessary recording stewards have their books there; preachers will please give special attention to the Conference Reports look up the scattered members, revise the lists, &c.
March 18

MARKETS

From the New England Farmer BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

THURBDAT, March 12, 1857.

At Market 1049 Beef Cattle. 140 Stores, no pairs Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 1640 Sheep and Lambs, and 930 Swine.

PRIOSS—Beef Cattle—Extra 89; first quality \$8 50 a 9; 2d, 8 ja 8 j; 3d, \$7 75

Hids—8 a 8 j cts. per lb. Tallow—10 cts. per lb.

PRIOSS—8 15 0 sts. per lb. Tallow—10 cts. per lb.

PRIOSS—8 15 0 sts. per lb. Tallow—10 cts. per lb.

Working Oxen—8120, 135, 140 a 155

Cows asp Calves—820, 24, 27, 30, 35, 40 a 45.

Subseparate Lambs—Extra, \$450, 8 5a 6 00. By lot, \$1.75

2.00, 2.50 a \$3.00.

MICHO COWS—85. 40, 50 a 60

Veal Calves—\$6. 7, 8 allo.

YEARLINGS—1006—

THERE TRADS OLD—\$88 to 45.

STORS, TWO TEARS OLD—\$830 to 40.

SWINSS—Spring Pigs 9 a 9j cts.—Retail 10 to 11 cts. Fat Hoge 6j 7j c.

Advertisements.

REMOVAL AND DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership between N. K. & S. N. Skinner is dis-solved by mutual consent. The business of the copartners-ship will be settled by either. N. K. SKINNER, S. N. SKINNER. March 17, 1857.

thirty-nine years! What a history is included in this time! She had seen in her time twenty-eight changes in the delegates of Spanish power, and has since the independence of her country, seen the fifty changes which have taken place in the administration of the government. Altogether, Mexico has had over seventy-five changes in the chief magistrate of the country in this woman's lifetime.

Births and Deaths in England in 1856.—An English paper says that the returns of the register-general show that in the year 1856 the health of the population of England and Wales was better than it was in any of the previous ten years. The effects of the

awful depth." A correspondent of the Scientific American says:—

"I have been informed by a European acquaintance that the Maelstrom has no existence. A nautical and scientific commission went out and sailed all around and all over where the Maelstrom was said to be, but could not find it; the sea was as smooth where the whirlpool ought to be, as any other part of the German ocean."

A correspondent of the Scientific AMD MELODEONS TO BE LET OR SOLD.

4 to 810 per Quarter, Great Bargains for Purchasers: Instruments of Excellent Tone at \$15, \$25, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, \$100.

The subscribers have a large stock of Piano Fortes, Melodeons and Scraphines for sale or to be let. They are iron the best makers, and have been in use but a short time, while the variety presented guarantees satisfaction to all parts.

Advertisements.

DR. J. R. DILLINGHAM, Dental Surgeon,
Author of "Use and Abuse of Denial Surgery"—
"Treatment of the Teeth from Infancy to Old Age"—Formerly Editor of the "Dental Mirror." "Quackery in the
Dental Profession," &c. Office, 127 Court Street, Boston. The following recommendations are most respectfully ubmitted:-

The following recommendations are most respectfully submitted:—

From Rev. Jacob Sanborn.

Lynn, Mass., 1844.

"I have a pleasure in saying that Dr. Dillingham has extracted, cleaneed, filled, and also act twelve new teeth for my family, all of which have given the most perfect satisfaction; and I would recommend him to all who may wish to employ a dentist.

From Rev. F. Upham.

I have the pleasure to -sy that Dr. Dillingham has practised in my aimity as a Dentist with perfect satisfaction, and I would cheerfully recommend him to all who may need his professional service.

Edgartown, March 11, 1850.

From Hon. Daniel Webster.

painting. The mode of decorating is far superior to water colors, (the old method.) which will not bear the least particle of dampness, or water, without utterly destroying it. Societies who are contemplating building or repairing, would do well to examine specimens of this new invention, if they consider durability an object. Walls painted in Fresco with our composition, are warranted to last as long as the wall stands, without repair, further than washing. Perspectives, Cornices, Moldings, &c., painted for less than one half the same would cost in plaster, and are far more durable. We have plans in all styles and at all prices, which cannot help but suit; and we do by far the most extensive business in the United States. From many years experience as a Church Decorator, modeling, and refitting, I am always prepared to give advice to those who may need it. Plans for the remodeling of Churches, on the most approved plan, drawn with economy and dispatch.

Specimens of this work may be seen in the Hedding M. E. Church, 17th Street, New York; new M. E. Church. Bristol, R. I.; M. E. Chapel, Washington, D. C.; new Chenut Street M. E. Church, Fortland, Me., and 46 other M. E. Churches. ons can have plans and circulars sent to their ad-

ress, by addressing J. STANLEY D'ORSAY, Artist,
and Inventor of Water-proof Fresco, 556 Broadway,
New York City. eop6mos March 18 THE PEERLESS MAGNIFICENCE OF
the Word of God. A New Series of Sermone for the
People. By T. H. Stockton, Author of Sermone for the People, and Editor of Stockton's Book and Journal, The Bible
Times' The Bible in Separate Volumes, Bible Tracts, &c.
Tae March number of Stockton's Book and Journal
opens a New Series of Sermons for the People. Of the for
mer series, five editions have been issued; and it is hoped
that the New Series will prove more worthy of extensive
circulation and common perusal. They are Christian—not
sectarian.

that the New Series will prove more worthy of extensive circulation and common perusal. They are Christian—not vectarian.

The subject, in full, bears this title: "The Peerless Magnificence of the Word of God; or, The Supremacy of the Bible, as the only Sensable, Infallible and Divine Authority on Earth. Text—Psalm oxxxviii. 2: "Thou hast magnified thy Word above all thy name." The design is, to assert and maintain the true character of the Bible, as distinctively and pre emineuity the Book of Christ—the Mediatorial Law of the World.

The New Series will consist of ten or twelve Discourses. While they shall occupy the Book department, the Journal department will continue to present its own variety of briefer articles.

The Book and Journal was commenced January, 1857 The back numbers can still be furnished. Now is the time to subscribe. New subscribers are constantly coming in Price—A Dollar a Year, a Dime a Number.

The Bible Times. a small, neat, monthly newspaper, is published at twenty-five cents a year, and is devoted to all Bible interests. Address T. H. STOCKTON, Philadelphia, Pa. Agent in Boston: H. V. DEGEN, 21 Cornh: II. Office of the "Guide to Holines."

SPRING OPENING! G. W. Warren, Barry & Co., have received and opened Cases of the Best Styles of Long and Square Shawls, Fanov Dress Sike, Black Silks. Silk Robes, Barege Robes, Paris Mantillas, Cloths and Velvets for Spring Garments. Tamartines, Tamise Cloths, and other new fabrics for Mourning. Printed Bareges, Paris Muslins and Prints, and many other Seasonable Articles. N. B. They are closing out the balance of Stock bought of the late firm of G. W. Warren & Co., mostly Silk Goods, asvery low prices.

192 Washington Street, Boston. March 18

THE GOOD NEWS. The Second Volume of this monthly fract will commence with the number for April. It will continue, as heretofore, to appear regularly each successive month, embellished with suitable engravings, and niled with pointed and pungent articles. The present Senior partner being the oldest Piano Manufactory, 484 with pointed and pungent articles. The present Senior partner being the oldest Piano Manufactory. The present Senior partner being the oldest Piano Manufactory. The present Senior partner being the oldest Piano Manufactory. The present Senior partner being the oldest Piano Manufactory. The present Senior partner being the oldest Piano Manufactory. The present Senior partner being the oldest Piano Manufactory. The present Senior partner being the oldest Piano Manufactory.

\$ 1 00 per annum 4 50 8 00 en copies to one accress, if you provided the control of the same rate for a greater number. It may be rent free of expense in our Sunday School advocate packages.

Postage—When sent by mail and paid at the office where t is received, 6 cents per year. If prepaid at Boston, 3 mails nor year. JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent,

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW
ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW
PANY, (Office, 14 State Street, Boston) insure Lives on the
Mutual principle.
Accumulation—over \$780,000, and increasing—for benefit
of members present and future.
The whole safely and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the
persons insured.

M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curtis,
A. W. Thaxter, Jr.,
Thos. A. Dexter.

BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary. JOHN HOMANS, Consulting Physician March 1 ly

HOMEWARD BOUND. This beautiful religious song, noticed in the Herald of February 4th, is for sale at J. F. MAGEE'S, 5 Cornhill, Boston. Single copy, 3 cents—wholesale \$2.00 a hundred. Feb 18

The particular attention of the public is called to the sub-scriber's CELEBRATED IMPROVED HERMANN PAT-TERN FURNACE FOR COAL, which continues to main-tain'the high superiority over the numerous articles recently introduced to the public, claiming to be improvements over all others. This Furnace is recommended to all those who prefer facts which have been established by long practical experience to mere advertising puffs based only upon fic-tion. Also, to a

tion. Also, to a NEW PATTERN FURNACE FOR WOOD, constructed upon a similar principle to that of the H. pattern Furnace, and particularly adapted for use in the country, or wherever Wood is consumed instead of Coal. Another and smaller size has just been added to the list, which is sold at

PENRHYN MARBLE MANTELS AND PIER SLABS, PENRHYN MARBLE MANIELS AND FIER SLADS, in imitation of the higher cost styles of Marble, and superior to it in polish and ability to resist acids, while take afforded at a much cheaper rate. Also for sale, New Pattern Improved Flat Heater Stoves, English Parlor and Chamber Grates, Improved Cooking Ranges, Parlor, Office and Cooking Stoves, Ventilators, Chimney Tops, Registers, Rumford Ovens, and Cooking and Heating Apparatus generally, at the new elegant Store recently erected upon the old Chickering Estate, nearly opposite the Adams House, by LEOPOLD HERMAN, Oct 1 6m 336 & 338 Washington Street.

B. W. SEAMANS & CO., Jobbers and Retail Breadstuffs, Fancy Groceries and Foreign Fruits. At the old stand, old stanu,

NO. 31 HANOVER, OPPOSITE PORTLAND ST.,

BOSTON.

Receiving daily from the various Home and Foreign marketa, Havama, New Orleans, Port Rico and Cuba, Sugarian Stanus, New Orleans, Port Rico and Cuba, Sugarian Stanus, New York and Bristol Sugar Refineries. Rich Jold Mocha, Java, Porto Cabello, and Cuba Coffees, at Retail and by the Bag, and the same, rousted and ground pure, fresh every week.

Extra Family Flour in Bbls., and Bags, fresh ground Indian. Rye and Oatmeal, Barley, Cracked Wheat, and Hominy, Buckwheat and Graham Flour, Farina, Corn Starch, C. Choice Green and Black Teas, selected with great care, Choice Green and Black Teas, selected with great care, of all grades and flavors. Pure old fashioned Souchong, Ningyongs, various fine and extra Colongs, Old English Straklast, (a very rich and delicious drink.) Gunpowder, Imperial, and Old and Young Hysons of medium and choice Moyune flavors. All for sale in large or small packages, or by the pound, at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

Castile, Chemical. Tollet and Brown Sons, Olive and Saldoll. Sardines, Rio and Para Taploca, Pearl Sago, Na ples, Macaroni and Vermacilla, Mace, Nutmegs and Ground Spices. NO. 81 HANOVER, OPPOSITE PORTLAND ST.,

pies, Macaroni and Vermachis, fince, tutings and Prespices.

Canton Ginger, Foreign and Domestic Jellies and Preserves. London Porter, and choice pure Wines, for church service, and medicinal purposes only, and the various Malaga, Sicily and Smyrna Fruits. Together with all other goods adapted to the supply of Families, Hotels, Steamboats and Ships, and special care given to orders, as usual, by express or otherwise, from all parts of the country. B. W. SEAMANS,

April 16

19

MILTON GAGE.

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE! John H. PRAT, Sons & Co., respectfully inform their friends, customers, and the public, that they have removed to the spacious building, Nos. 283 and 285 Washington Street, [a few doors south of Winter Street,] where they solicit the attention of purchasers of Carpets to their extensive and choice ascortment of itention or pure state of the control of the contro of AMERICAN SUPER, AND MEDIAN INGRAINS. Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair Carpets, &c. Also, English and American American
PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, embracing Oak, Fresco, Marble, Tile and Tapestry Designs,
all of which are perfectly well seasoned, and will be out to
any dimensions for Halls, Ertries, Dining Rooms, Ships' any dimensions for Halls, Entries, Dining Rooms, Ships' Cabins, &c., &c.
Purchasers who may favor us with a call will find a large stock of choice goods. Our arrangements with European manufacturers are such that we receive all the Newest Patterns by Steamers as soon as they appear from the looms and we trust our prices will be found perfectly satisfacand we trust our prices will be found perfectly satisfac-JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO., Boston. JOHN A. PRAY, EDWARD TURNER.

Advertisements.

STEREOTYPING, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTING. By KENDALL & BLANEY, No. 5 Washington Street, Boston. tf Feb 28

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Rev. J. E. KING, A. M., Principal.

FACULIT, TWANTI PROFESSORS AND TRACKESS

Superb Brick Buildings, located on Saratoga R. R. Separate Departments for Ladies and Gentlemen. Diplomas awarded to Graduates.

[7-820.40, in advance, pays for Board and common English, per term of 14 weeks. Spring Term begins March 20th. Apply to the Principal, Fort Edward Institute, New York.

From Rev. F. Upham.

I have the pleasure to -ay that Dr. Dillingham has practised in my amily as a Dentist with perfect satisfaction, and I would cheerfully recommend him to all who may need his professional service.

Edgartown, March 11, 1850.

From Hon. Daniel Webster.

I am well informed that Dr. J. R. Dillingham is thoroughly instructed in his profession as a Dentist, and has had considerable practice. He proposes to go to California, and I give him this with pleasure, to serve as a general letter of intro-luction.

Boston, Sept. 18, 1849.

CHURCH DECORATION—D'ORSAY'S WA.

TER-PROOF FRESCO.

We would call the attention of societies who are about building or repairing Churches, &c. to our excellent improvement in a material for the Interior Decorations of Houses of Worship or Private Dwellings. This method of decoration is extensively used, and it has given the utmost satisfaction in every instance. It has no equal in use: it is far superior to water colors, or gaudy bar-room paper, which is sometimes used; it is free from oil, wax, lead, spirits, glue, &c; it is entirely water-proof, so if by accident the roof should leak, the material will prevent the pairting from discoloration, until such time as it can be repaired. The decoration can be washed in the most thorough manner, without producing discoloration to the painting. The mode of decorating is far superior to water colors, without producing discoloration to the painting. The mode of decorating is far superior to water colors, the material will prevent the pairting from discoloration, until such time as it can be repaired. The decoration can be washed in the most thorough manner, without producing discoloration to the painting. The mode of decorating is far superior to water colors, the material will prevent the pairting, the coloration can be washed in the most thorough manner, without producing is far superior to water colors, the material will prevent the pairting, the coloration can be washed in the most thorough manner, without producing isocolora

Superior facilities are onered in all branches, common and highers, solid and ornamental, taught in academies of highest grade.

Board per term. eleven weeks, \$22. Tultion from \$4 to \$6.75. Bills in advance. The next term, far the pleasantest of the year, opens April 9th. For circulars giving full information, address

G. W. Querrau, Principal.

BERLIN ACADEMY.—The Spring Term of this institution will commence on Monday, March 2, Languages,
Music, with use of Piano,
Landscape Drawing,
Berlin, March 4. 5 00 " " 10 00 " " 2 00 " " GARDNER RICE.

NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

CHAS. W. CUSHING, A. M., Principal.

Fall term of 14 weeks closes Nov. 26th, 1856.
Winter "begins Dec. 4th, "Spring "March 19th, 1857.

"march 19th, 1857.

A thorough and competent Faculty is engaged. In the French, Ornamental, Female Collegiate and Collegiate Preparatory Departments, the facilities are unsurpassed. We solicit the public to test the advantages of our institution.

PRENTISS KNIGHT, Secretary.

Newbury Vt., Nov. 5. 6mos THE BOSTON MERCANTILE ACADEMY, Mercantile Building, Summer Street.

This School is now permanently established in the beautiful and spacious rooms adjoining those of the Mercantile Library Association. Instruction is given by a full and able corps of teachers, in the elementary and higher Exculsus Structs.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, LANGUAGES,

Drawing, and Electrion.

The Ladies' and Preparatory Departments are in sepa-L. B. Hanaford, A. M.,
Jesse W. Payson,
C. F. Gerry, A. M.,
S. H. Folsom, A. B.,
Calvin S. Mixter,
Miss A. M. Hawes,
HANAFORD & PAYSON, Principals

May 16 May 16

Hay 10

HOUSE AND LOTS AT SANBORNTON
BRIDGE. N. G. LADD will sell at Public Auction,
on Thursday, the seventh of May next, at one o'clock. P.
M, the Rowell Stand, so called, situated at Sanbornton
Bridge, N. H., consisting of an excellent two story Dwelling House and L for kitchen and wood-room, with ground
for barn and yard, or a garden. Also, at the same time
and place, a tine Building Lot. in the center of the village,
with a large barn thereon. The above property will make
a valuable location for any gentleman wishing a situation
near the N. H. Conference Seminary and Fernale College,
and enterprising village of Sanboraton Bridge. Conditions at time of sale.

Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., March 2.

9t

421 Broadway, corner of Canal Street.

The present Senior partner being the oldest Piano Manufacturer in Boston. This firm has within the last year introduced some very important and material

IMPROVEMENTS. An entire set of new scales have been made, including a new scale for a Grand Piano forte. The first Piano made from it received the award of a Silver Medal at the last Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. By the peculiar construction of said new scales, they have greatly improved their Square Pianofortes, by increasing the vibration, clearness, and purity of tone. They have also adopted a

NEW IMPROVED ACTION, which is simple in its construction, very sensitive to the most delicate touch, operates without a spring, (an advantage possessed by no other action, lend therefore requires little, if any regulating, by the for which a Medal was awarded at the last Fair of the tion 1 and therefore requires little, if any regulating, by the For which a Medal was awarded at the last Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. These instruments are all prepared for Coleman's Patent

ÆOLIAN ATTACHMENT, in which there is combined with the Piano-forte, a Wind Instrument, the same keyboard controling both in such a manner, that either can be used separate, or both together, thus furnished there can be ment for Organ or Piano music, or that may be combined at the pleasure of the performer, in orchestral effects.

IRON FRAMES. From a knowledge of the fact that Plano-fortes made without metalic frames, (as was the case in some of the first to which the Æolian was applied,) were constantly subject to variations in pitch by changes of temperature, many persons have honestly supposed it impracticable, and inexpedient, to combine a Wind with a Stringed Instrument. But having the strings connected with the entire iron frame at both ends, (as all are now made by this firm.), entirely obviates this difficulty. The strings and frame expanding and contracting together, which preserves a uniform pitch in the Piano, so that no additional tuning is required over the ordinary Piano-forte, to keep the Piano in tune with the Reeds.

MEDALS. AND DIPLOMAS have repeatedly been

tune with the Reeds.

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have repeatedly been awarded to these manufacturers, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other places, but have never, (previous to 1856,) in any advertisement, handbill or circular, been alluded to in a single instance, by them, having always relied upon the character of their instruments, which have now been before the public about thirty years. HOMEWARD BOUND. This Deautilli Feligious song, noticed in the Herald of February 4th, is for sale at J. P. MAGEE'S, 5 Cornhill, Boston. Single copy, 3 cents—wholesale \$2.00 a hundred.

Feb 18

BERMAN'S FURNACE ESTABLISH.

HERMAN'S FURNACE ESTABLISH.

MENT.

Does the public about thirty years.

THE FACT may be stated that at the last Exhibition of the Mascachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, they were awarded SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, for GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.

All orders by mail, or otherwise, as faithfully executed as if the parties were personally present, and will be warranted to give satisfaction.

on The First Premium over all competitors, at the Fair of the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association, at the National Fair. Washington, D. C., also at the Ohio State Fair held at Columbus, Ohio, was awarded to the Manufactu

held at Columbus, Ohio, was awarded to the Manufacturers.

Ry means of a new method of Voicing known only to themselves, they have succeeded in removing the harrh and buzzing sound which formerly characterized the instrument, and rendering the tones full, clear and organ like. The action is prompt and reliable, enabling the performer to execute the most rapid music without blurring the tones. The swell is arranged to give great expression.

THE PEDAL BASS MELODEONS are designed particularly for Churches, Lodges, Halls, &c. It is arranged an octave higher than the other, and may be used separately, and thus get in one case two distinct Instruments; or, by the use of the coupler, the two banks of keys may be played at the same time by use of the front set only. This connected with the Tedal Bass, will produce the effect of a large organ, and is sufficiently heavy to fill a house that seats from 1000 to 1560 per-ons.

THE ORGAN MELODEON is designed for parlor and private use. The construction is similar to the Church Instrument, being arranged with two banks of Keys, and when used together by means of the coupler, is capable of as great volume of power as the Church Instruments, when used without the Fedals.

Also, every variety of upon Instruments from our Manufactory, being made in the most complete and thorough manner. Having removed to the spacious Buildings.

We have every facility for manufacturing purposes, and evenlow none but the most exceptions.

We have every facility for manufacturing purposes, employ none but the most experienced and skilful v

We have every facility for manufacturing purposes, and employ none but the most experienced and skiful workmen.

In short, we will promise our customers an Instrument equal if not superior to any Manufacturer, and guarantee extract a superior to any Manufacturer, and guarantee extract a superior to any Manufacturer, and guarantee extract a superior to any Manufacturer, and others interested in musical matters, are respectively, and others interested in musical state and examine or rest the Instruments on exhibition for sale, at their leisure.

As a still further guarantee to the pholic as to the excellence of the MELODEONS from our Manufactory, we begleave to refer, by permission, to the following Plano Forte Manufacturers of Boston, who have examined our Instruments, and will give their opinion when oalled upon:

Chickering & Sone, Hallett & Cumston, I. Gilbert & Co., William P. Emercan, A. W. Ladd & Co., George Hews, Woodward & Brown. Newell & Co.

MELODEONS RENIED.

Persons who wish to hire Melodeons with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent credited as part payment of the purchase money. This matter is worthy of special note, as it enables those who desire a fair test of the instruments before purchasing, to obtain it at the expense of the manufacturers, to the extent at least of year's rent.

Orders from any part of the country or world, sent direct to the manufactory in Boston, with cash or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully executed as if the parties were present, or employed an agent to select, and on as reasonable terms.

Scroll ier 41-2 octave.

PRICE LIST.

PRICE LIST.

Scroll leg, 4 1-2 octave,
Scroll leg, 5 octave,
Piano style, 5 octave,
Piano style, extra finish, 5 octave,
Piano style, carved leg,
Piano style, 2 sets of Reeds,
Piano style, 5 octave,
Organ Melodeon,
Organ Melodeon, extra finish,
Pedal Bass Melodeon, Letters, certificates and notices from the press, from all arts of the world, may also be seen at our salesroom. rintive circulars sent free to any address.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! At the Troy Bell FOUNDAY. JONES & HITCHCOCK, Proprietors, manufacture and keep constantly on hand Bells for Churches, Factories, Steam Boats, School Houses, Plantations, Locombives and Fire Alarms, varying in size from 30 to 10,000 bls, below the state of t

Advertisements.

A YER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for the rapid Care of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronshitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption. To CURE A COLD, WITH LEVACHE AND SORE-NESS OF THE BODY. Take the Cherty Pactoral on going to bed and wrap up warm to sweat during the night. FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, noon and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble when they find can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at right, will find by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sieep, and consequent refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by first invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effects in these cases, many find themselves thought to the property of the serves the property of selves unwilling to lorego us use when the necessity for it has ceased.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SAEAKERS this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hourseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the vale.

hours, and wonderfully increases the power and academic, of the voice.

ANTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured by Cherry Fectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Carrar Previous Will cure them if they can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Fectoral in small and frequent doses. The unconfortable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Fectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season it will not fail to cure. until it subdues the disease. If taken in season it will not fail to cure.

WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up and soom cured by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy.—Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease.

FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stages, it should be taken under the advice of a good physician if possible, and in every case with a careful regard to the printed directions on the bottle. If judiclously used, and the patient is carefully nursed meantime, it will seldom fail to subdue the disease. he disease.
For settled CONSUMPTION of the Lungs, the Cannar

For settled CONSUMPTION of the Lungs, the Carray Protoral should be given in doses adapted to what the patient requires and can bear. It always affords relief, and not unfrequently ourse patients that were considered past hope. There are many thousands scattered all over the country, who feel and publicly proclaim that they owe their lives and present health to the Cherry Pectoral.

Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectation of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakeable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they orn never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this

medicine will infallibly oure—still there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably oure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afficient, from the log cabin of the American Peasant, to the palaces of European Kings.

The Carry Pacroal is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfelts, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

AYER'S CATHARTIC FILLS. The solences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is knewn to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Filis have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of ali men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its orgaus, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with streegth to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have ballled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures bave been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the supplication of untruth. Many emiliant of the produces. Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism. Dropsy, Hartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, N

and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some oth-er pill they make more profit on. Ask for Ayra's Pilles, and take nothing else. No other they can give you com-pares with this in its intrincic value or curative powers. The rick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it. have it.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER,

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Werke & Forter, Chas. T. Carner, Berry,

Stravan & Custino, and by all Druggists and Desiers

medicine everywhere.

Jan 14

4mos

GOOD SWEET BREAD. Those who love it, (and who does not?) are cautioned against the numerous imitations of our INFALLIBLE YEAS! FOW DER, under the name of "Baking Powders," "Invariable Yeast Powders," &c., which are for the most part weak unreliable and sometimes deleterious preparations, and have done much to shake the confidence of people who we think it has proved its title "Infallible," to those who have regularly used it. We now with confidence introduced to the public a new article,

PRESTON & MERRILL, Corner of Congress and Pur-

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTPORD. CONN.
AQUIPED COMPANY, HARTPORD. CONN.
Acquired Capital, over \$2,271,837.48.
Chartered by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1840, and is now the largest company in the United States. Insurance conducted strictly upon the Murual System; each policy holder being a member of the Company, and participating in an answal allocation of the dividends of the eurphapremiums, by which each assured derives all the benefits that can accrue from a life insurance, and at the lowest possibile rates, being the actual cost—as there are no proprietary members or stockholders to participate in the surplus;—all the capital belonging to the policy holders.
Insurance granted to meet all the contingencies of life which are applicable to insurance.

GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.

BOSTON Office, 20 State Street.
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CHARLES G. PUTNAM, M. D., Examining Physician. NEW YORK CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE SEMINARY,
Carlotteville, Schobaire Co., N. Y.

Prof. John C. Ferguson, A. M., Principal.

The Seventh Year of this celebrated institution for Ladies and Gentlemen began Oct. 27th. Its continued prosperity has demonstrated to the public that the best facilities for acquiring a thorough education can be alforded at the present low rates.

Board, Washing, Fuel, Incidental Expenses, and Tuition in Common English, only twenty-one dollars per quarter of sleven weeks. in Common English, only standy eleven weeks.

The Second Quarter of eleven weeks will commence Jan. 12th, and the Spring Term of twenty-two weeks, April 27th, 1857. Students will be conveyed free from Albany at the commencement of each term. To engage rooms, or for circulars, address the Principal.

N. B. Send and get a circular.

4mos Dec 24

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! The Subscribers, at their long established and enlarged Foundry, manufacture upon an improved method and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of their superior BELLS, of all descriptions suitable for First Alarms, Chencuts, Academists, Factories, Stramboars, Plantanions, Erc., mounted with their "Rotating Yoke," and other improved Hangings, which ensure the safety of the Bell, with ease and efficiency in ringing. Warrantee given of tone and durability. For full Particulars as to Chimes, Keys, Weights, etc., apply for circular to circular to
4. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co New York. Seet 7

POR SALE AT WILBRAHAM, a new an genteel two story residence, containing ten rooms, will arranged and suitable for a family residence, and very covenient for a person wishing to keep boarders, which may be mysd, at all times. It is situated near the Wesleyan Andesituation for any person knost office, and is a very desirable and will be sold on reasonable and easy term. Therefore, on by application to

soon, by application to SAM'L F. PICKERING, near the premises BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE. Popular Objections to Methodism Considered and Answered; or, he Convert's Counsellor respecting his Church Relations; with Reasons why Methodist Converts should join a Mithodist Church. An Antidote to certain recent Publications assailing the Methodist E. Church. By Rev. Daniz Wiss, suther of "Path of Life," &c. Fifth Thousand in press. ther of "Path of Life," &c. Fifth Indusand "p. press. Bishop Simpson, in a note to the author of this work, says, "I have just finished reading your recent work, 'Popular Objections to Methodism Answered,' and I desire to express my high gratification. The plan of the work is admirably arranged, as the discussion is satisfactory and thorough. I hope it may have an extensive circulation; and I cau most oordially recommend it to every sincere inquirer for truth." sordially recommend it to every sincere inquirer for truth."

The Western Christian Advocate says, "We most heartly commend the work to the Methodist reading public." commend the work to the Methodist reading public."

The North Western says, "This volume appears most timely, and is beautifully written, and we hope to see it in tha hands not only of every young convert, but of every young Christian who would enjoy a feast, and grow in grace, and in a knowledge of the truth."

CAUGHEY'S REVIVAL MISSILIAMES. Thirty-wash, thougand. and. CAUGHEY'S EARNEST CHRISTIANITY. Retail \$1; winth thou. CAUGHRY'S EARRET CHRISTIANITY. Retail SI; SILEA, INGRESSAND.

WHE'S LOVERT THOU MR, &C. Seventicenth thousand; retail 25 and 31 cents.

WHE'S PERCOUND LESSONS FROM THE LATS OF JESUS. Tenth thousand; retail 25 and 31 cents.

WHEE'S SAORED ECROSS FROM THE HARD OF DAVID. Seventh thousand; retail 25 and 31 cents.

WHEE'S LIVING STREAMS FROM THE FOUNTAIN OF LIPA. SELLA BOOK WITH STREAMS FROM THE FOUNTAIN OF LIPA. The above works may be had at any of the Methodist Book Depositories, or of J. P. MAGEE.

March 19

HOLMAN'S NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE, HOLMAN'S ELIXIR.

-Holman's Gentlemen's Chest Expanders, and Ladies' Skirt Supporters.

I have appointed Messrs. Burs, Foster & Co., No. 1 Cornhill, my General Agents for the sale of the jabove articles. All orders should be addressed to them.

Boston, Dec 10. 6mos

Poetry.

MORTAL AND IMMORTAL LIFE.

Man's days and years—his ages pass With rapid flight around; Unwished, they bear the countless mass Into the deep profound. The miser, hurried from his gain,

The warrior from his spoils; The worlding from his pleasures vain, And good men from their toils. With rapid tread, the mighty throng.

Onward by time are pressed;

For none can stay! all pass along, The blessed and unblest. And thus the onward seasons teach Us, only travelers here, To walk that "way," those "mansions" reach

Where never falls a tear : Where time no more can speed the flight From pleasures that surround; There all shall dwell in glorious "LIGHT," Where bliss is always found

WHAT MAKES A HERO!

BY HENRY TAYLOR.

What makes a hero?-Not success, not fame, Inebriate merchants and the loud acclaim Of glutted avarice-caps tossed up in air, Or pen of journalist, with flourish fair, Bells pealed, stars, ribands, and a titular name-These, though his rightful tribute, he can spare; His rightful tribute, not his end or aim, Or true reward: for never yet did these Refresh the soul, or set the heart at ease -What makes a hero?-a heroic mind

Expressed in action, in endurance proved; And if there be pre-eminence of right Derived thro' pain well suffered to the height Of rank heroic, 'tis to bear unmoved, Not toil, not risk, not rage of sea or wind, Not the brute fury of barbarians blind; But worse-ingratitude and poisonous darts

Launched by the country he had served and loved; This with a free, unclouded spirit pure, This in the strength of silence to endure, A dignity to noble deeds imparts Beyond the gauds and trappings of renown: This is the hero's complement and crown; This missed, one struggle had been wanting still, One glorious triumph of the heroic will, One self-approval in our heart of hearts

Communications.

THE WESLEYAN ACADEMY. Mr. Editor: —I wish to say a few words to your readers about the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham.

Its location is admirable. Situated on the ex-

treme eastern verge of the Connecticut valley, it partakes of both the mountain and the plain. The academy buildings, three in number, are slightly elevated above the campuign, which stretches off towards three points of the compuss; while on the east, the hills rise in beauty and grandeur into quite mountainous proportions. The new board-ing house, which is designed to be ready for occupancy by the next fall term, is an imposing struc-ture of magnificent dimensions, capable of accom-modating nearly or quite three hundred students, and adds much to the attractions of the place. The village itself is small, built mainly on one street running north and south, and nestled closely to the base of the adjacent acclivities. There are many pleasant sceneries, walks and drives in the wicinity. A more retired, healthful and inviting spot is not easy to be found.

The moral influences are excellent. The inhabitants of the village and parish are mostly agriculturists, staid and respectable. There is not a tavern, nor grocery, nor drinking or loafing place, nor a decided loafer in the village. There are three respectable steres, and two places of worship. ment to the place, and a credit to the society about to worship there. It is scarcely possible to find less corrupting, or greater moral influences, than exist in Wilbraham. I think I may safely say, that, with a somewhat extended range of ob-servation, I have never yet found the absence fully descripted. Unless students have formed bad hab tis before they come, it is hardly possible to im-bibe them here; and if previously acquired, they will be likely to starve out for want of nourishment, or their possessors driven out at once. Immorality cannot thrive well, within the precincts of the Wesleyan Academy. This fact should and undoubtedly does have great weight with all parents and guardians in selecting a school for the under their charge, and has recommended and will continue to recommend this institution to the patronage of a discerning public.

Of the facilities for literary attainments it is Of the facilities for hterary altainments it is hardly necessary to speak. Suffice it to say, that the academy was projected for the express purpose of affording every facility for obtaining a thorough academic course, to prepare students either for teaching, business, or college; and it has accomplished, and is accomplishing its object, as its numerous and successful alumni, and present students abundantly testify. All the Faculty and officers of the institution are at their work and search. cers of the institution are at their work—always and successfully at it. The four flourishing literary socisuccessions, two for ladies and two for gentlemen, each having a beautifully furnished hall for its exclusive use; with their libraries, weekly discussions, papers, orations, essays, rehearsals, declamations and criticisms, form no inconsiderable item in the attractions of the school. In these mental gymnasiums the students have an opportunity to make nasiums the students nave an opportunity of many a partial use of their attainments. In these intellectual combats, many a timid and unpolished lead they have trained to exhibitions of boldness and brillianoy and strength. Taken as a whole, the Wesleyan Academy is exceedingly well adapt-ed to turn raw material into accomplished acade-

How that material may be furnished -The present is a literary age. Many run to and fro, and knowledge is increasing; and whoever keeps ap with the times must know. There are Titans in the land, and it will take giants to compete with them. The amount of knowledge that answered quite well in the past generation, will not do in this. Those who run in this race, must be neither dwarfs nor cripples. Let parents univer-sally, and young men and women who can command their own time, wake up to these facts, and there will be such a rush, that enlarged accommodations would be needed in an our academies. The ministry can do much to inspire an interest in this direction. It is a part of their disciplinary work; and whenever it is entered upon with a zeal dommonsurate with its importance power who is as dations would be needed in all our academies. doubt its real to the writer as he is to himself, who during the last five years has felt it his duty and privilege, in public and in private, and especially among youthful converts, to impress the ne-cessity of an education, and to urge the claims of the Wesleyan Academy. As the result of his efforts, direct and indirect, twenty-eight students at least have been induced to attend that institution. If the comparatively unpromising soil he has cultivated yielded so rich a harvest, what might b expected of other fields so much more propitious.

I have no doubt my brethren feel a deep interest in this subject; but are all doing all they can in this matter? Many of us owe a debt of grateful this matter? Many or us owe a debt of grateful remembrance to the Wesleyan Academy, as its alumni or beneficiaries. We can pay it in part by using our influence actively and perseveringly, in supplying it with students to the extent of our influence. Let there be a general effort for a gen-

How the funds may be raised .- I am aware that many feel they are not able to meet the expenses of an education. But there is hardly a young man or woman in the country, capable of an edu-cation, who is not also capable and willing to earn his own money, and pay his own way, if encouraged and allowed so to do. The case of Mr. Condit, mentioned in a late Herald, is in point; and ant, mentioned in a late Herald, is in point; and multitudes of others might be named. If parents cannot, or will not furnish funds, or time to earn them, but will insist upon coining their children's muscles and brains into money, let those children resolve, that if they ever arrive at their majority, they will educate themselves. We want educated fathers, mothers, farmers and mechanics, as well as professional men. Next to the religion of Christ, a well cultivated mind is to be desired. Its value cannot be estimated by dollars and cents. value cannot be estimated by dollars and cents.

hearts, and act accordingly. Yours for education, E. B. MORGAN. P. S. In a late article of mine your printer afflicted me with a "severe hoarseness." My acquaintances think it is a mistake. It should have which still continues to afflict.

Sketches.

LEAVES FROM THE PORTFOLIO OF A CITY MISSIONARY.-NO. I.

BY EDITH RIVERS.

The First Crime.

Twilight was folding her soft, hazy curtains about the city, as I entered my own quiet home, after a day of unremitting labor. Among the various messages that lay piled upon my study table was an embossed card, bearing a lady's name unknown to me. A street and number was delicated known to me. A street and number was delicately penciled upon the margin, with an earnest solicitation for my immediate presence. Though intensely wearied, I could not resist the urgent appeal, and after partaking of some slight refreshment, hastened to the designated residence in a
distant part of the city. Upon ringing the bell,
I was immediately ushered into the presence of a
lady, evidently impatiently awaiting my arrival.

"Pardon me, reverend sir," she said, advancing towards me, "for the liberty I have taken,
but I crave your assistance in a cause I am told
that never pleads to you in vain—the cause of fallen humanity. Please to be seated, and I will briefly lay before you the case in which I wish to enlist

ly lay before you the case in which I wish to enlist

your influence.
"Within the walls of the prison is a young man charged with the crime of forgery. He is the only child of pious parents, living in the country. Their hearts will break, I know, when they hear of this fatal termination of his career. They think he is now prospering, and it is only a few weeks since they talked together about his success, paint-ed by his glowing fancy when he bade them an affectionate adieu, as he went forth from the home of his boyhood.

"And pardon me, I have a particular reason for

my interest in the case. I have a daughter who is strongly attached to the unfortunate young man, and when the tidings of his arrest reached us in a distant city, she took the first train of cars for this place, and I learn has had an interview through the grated bars with him who had pledged to her his affection. I have come to plead the young man's cause, and ask you to visit and help him.

"As soon as I discovered the departure of my and discharged." girl, I followed her, and exercising my control as a mother, after giving her my sacred promise that I

some weight in the young man's present unhappy some weight in the young man's present unhappy in waiting at the door, and I followed with the position, and that is his former good name. From his childhood up to the hour of his leaving home, his childhood up to the hour of his leaving home, is character was above reproach. Indeed he was very popular on account of his intelligent mind and winning manners. What peculiar circumstances soil I exclaimed, "There is more joy in heaven winning manners. What peculiar circumstances or temptations induced the commission of the deed I do not know, but I implore you to visit him, and see what can be done to rescue a fellow-being from a life of disgrace and ruin."

The earnestness of the lady's manner, the youth of the prisoner, the strong affection of the young girl deeply impressed me, and readily pledging my influence in the cause. I took my leave.

girl deeply impressed me, and readily pledging my influence in the cause, I took my leave.

"This way, sir," said the obliging turnkey, and I stood before the cell of Henri Malcolm. The youth's head was bowed upon his hands, and his dark curling locks rested upon the open Bible lying upon the table before him. Upon hearing his name pronounced, he started up nervously, revealing a lace of uncommon manly beauty, though exceedingly pale and haggard. I spoke kindly and affectionately to him, assuring him of my friendship and wish to be of service to him in his hapless condition. He came slowly towards the grated bars behind which I stood, and gazed appealing into my face. He could not fail to see the nity in man by the hand, while a shade of deep services.

lesson well? I cannot dwell upon the rain that I gave those tender parents from whose eyes I had no right to wring a tear—by my determined will, which they at length yielded, breathing prayers for my safety and blessings upon my ungrateful head. Let it suffice to say that I came to this place full of high hopes and brilliant anticipations of prosperity and happiness. I was a stranger, and entirely ignorant of the ways of the city; and several weeks passed before I obtained any em. several weeks passed before I obtained any em-ployment, and then a very precarious one, namely: canvasing for subscribers to a periodical. A few weeks of wandering from door to door in search of weeks of wandering from door to door in search of subscribers, without making enough to pay my board, convinced me of the folly of my enterprize but I was too proud to return home. I engaged a lodging-room, and subsisted daily upon a few light Fanny Millman, though I find no difficulty in identification and subsisted daily upon a few light Fanny Millman, though I find no difficulty in identification with the gentle girl who proved here. rolls purchased in a baker's shop, resolving to per-severe, 'hoping against hope,' that fortune would at last shower her favors upon one who so implic-

itly trusted her.
"But alas! matters grew worse instead of better, and one evening—I shall never forget it—I stood alone upon a sidewalk, without a single cent in my pocket, and a stomach quite as empty, looking wistfully in at the open door of the bake shop where I had usually bought my bread. A pile of smoking rolls lay upon the counter—the attendant's back was toward me—it would be but the work of an instant to steal in, and obtain enough to of an instant to steal in, and obtain enough to satisfy my hunger—but a voice in my soul seemed to repeat the words of my mother once in my ears, 'Never under any circumstances, my son, never steal and break a commandment of your heavenly Father." I turned away in agony;

death even would have been less hateful to me than theft at that moment.

"I went to my lodgings. I did not retire, but sat down to deliberate upon the course I would pur-sue in my desperate situation. Idly, I took up a pen and scribbled upon a sheet of paper lying be-fore me upon the table. I have devoted much at tention to penmanship, and when the bold characters met my vacant eye, a thought rushed to my brain, so fearful that I dared not look it in the face. It was the first thought, sir, of the crime for which I am here!" These words were uttered by the prisoner with a deep solemnity, and a gloomy fire shot from his sorrowful eyes as he turned from me and strode across the stone floor of his narrow

"If I were the only surerer," nurst from his lips in anguished tones, "I could hear this disgrace with firmness, it being the just punishment of my crime; but when I think of my honored father whose name I have sullied, my loving mother whose heart I have broken, and O! sir, of dresses the following sensible remarks to the girls of our rural districts: yet another, who yesterday stood when you now yet another, who yesterday white hand those cruel

We owe it to our children, ourselves, our country and our God. Let all ponder these things in their hearts, and act accordingly.

1 am wont to do, as I bade the humane president a "good day."

The next morning a quick startling ring caused

The next morning a quick startling ring caused me to open the door. Two men stood before me. One introduced himself as Mr. Malcolm, from B—, and his friend Capt. Sanborn. Anxiety and distress was too visible upon the fine features of the speaker, to leave a single doubt in my mind, that Henri's father addressed me I anticipated the inquiry that rose to his lips, and replied, "Be calm, my dear sir, we can but hope that matters will turn favorably for your son. Come in, gentlemen." They were soon seated in my study, conversing upon the subject first in their thoughts. They brought numberless testimonials of the young man's good character which they showed me, relating with touching pathos the anguish of the mother prostrated on a bed of sickness, consequent upon the heavy tidings of her son's dereliction from the path of integrity.

As soon as possible I hastened to the president of the bank, according to previous agreement, in tending to lay before him the newly obtained papers, with a letter from sweet Fanny Millman, addressed to me. It was written in a chaste and beautiful style, revealing the heart of a true woman resulting tike an angula for the arrive and so dealy

beautiful style, revealing the heart of a true woman pleading like an angel for the erring soul so closely

Allied to hers.

My hopes waned upon being told that the president was not yet in, as I knew that the court opened at nine o'clock, and the case of Henri Malthelment of the court of the c colm would be disposed of sometime during the forenoon. It was now eight, and there was nothing left for me to do but leave the papers for the president's examination when he should arrive, get a carriage and drive to my house, take the distressed father and his friend, and repair to the court-room, there to await a decision which would heal or break more hearts than one.

We mingled silently with the gathering crowd, hoping thus to escape the notice of Henri. The judge soon took his seat, and the prisoners were immediately brought in. Among the motley group, slowly moved along that young, graceful figure of the unfortunate son. His eye glanced over the assemblage, resting an instant upon me, but when he saw his father he seemed to faint, but a glass of water being handed him, he recovered himself and sat erect, pale as a marble statue. One after another of the prisoners was called out, tried and sentenced, or discharged, until at last the name of Henry Malcolm was called. The father convulsively grasped the back of the settee before

him, while the captain whispered:
"For God's sake, don't look at Henri now!"
and held his own breath in fearful suspense. Committed on a charge of forgery," con the clerk. I was so intent in watching the parties, presenting so perfect pictures of agony, that I lost the course of the court's proceedings until the welcome words sent a thrill of joy to my heart: "As there are found no witnesses to sustain the charge against him, Henri Malcolm is acquitted

I was at his side. I feared that the scarcely girl, I followed her, and exercising my control as a mother, after giving her my sacred promise that I would do all in my power for her erring friend, I prevailed upon her to return home, though in a state of mind bordering on distraction.

"There is one thing which I think ought to have some weight in the young man's present unhappy

inquiries and pleasant remarks, he took the young bars behind which I stood, and gazed appealing into my face. He could not fail to see the pity in my soul shining through my tearful eyes, and when I asked him for the story of his wrong-doing, he unhesitatingly commenced as follows:—

"My first error was in leaving home, in direct opposition to the advice of my kind father, for the coveted excitement of life in a crowded city; but I was an idolized only son, whose every want was supplied ere it was felt, and the rough path of existence made among and the influence of your frierds, and a good supplied ere it was felt, and the rough path of existence made among and a made among stence made amount and the vam engesvors, the ormson. do forth, a free man; breathe the pure bitter trials, that crush the heart and 'plough the brow.' My God! have I not learned the lesson well? I cannot dwell upon the pain that I lesson well? I cannot dwell upon the pain that I manhoud is not to be weather the pure raise your heart to God, and give thanks to him hat the dew of your youth and the glory of your manhoud is not to be weather the pure manhood is not to be wasted within the damps and reeking vapors of a prison's gloomy

Henri, overpowered with emotion, sank upon his knees, and litting the hand just relinquished, ex-

claimed :
"My noble benefactor! you have given me more than life! When I forget the mercy you have shown me, and the words you have this day spoken, may God forget me!" And thus we parted, the companions of an eventful hour in the young life of Henri Mal-

tifying her with the gentle girl who proved her-self the "prisoner's friend."

"Could you behold us now in our little bird's nest of home, with its vine-wreathed windows, its rose-crowned gardens, its fruitful fields, and widespread meadows, protected from the northern blasts by grey mountains and green forests, you would declare that Eden has yet a 'counterfeit

presentment 'on earth.
"Could you, and those who labored for my Henri's rescue, glance upon us with the moon-beams to-night, and witness the calm, holy peace reflected in the faces of the honored father and mother, and listen to his own deep musical voice as he reads the sublime words of inspiration, or joins in the sweet songs taught me by my dear mother, whom you have seen, and whom I have left for his sake, you would count those moments blessed that were spent in saving him from a doom that would have annihilated all that was lovely or beautiful in his nature, quenched the spark of the Eternal in

his soul, and fitted him long ere the weary years of imprisonment expired, for a life of shameless outrage against laws both human and divine.

"My Henri is saved, and I have taken my place at his side, believing that no prison bars will ever again separate us, being resolved to live a true life here, in hope of a better and brighter in the glorious beyond, where no sin or sorrow shades the souls

Madies.

stand, weeping over unworthy me, I am ready to curse the day I was born!"

"Is not the day that saw your fall more to be lamented my young friend," I asked in a soothing voice?"

"Yes, yes, pardon my madness," said he in a subdued manner, as he drew near and stood before me with folded arms and bowed head.

"For their sakes I desire mercy; I would not ask it for myself. I fed that the great Father abore who saw my bitter temptation, and now sees my penitence is ready to forgive me; could the men against whom I have transgressed do the same, by the help of Him who is powerful to save, my first crime should be my fast."

My sympathies were now fully won, and after obtaining the name of the bank upon which the check was forged, I left the young man promising to call on the morrow.

I repaired directly to the bank, and sought an interview with the president. In the conversation that ensued, he remarked that the check was so well executed that the teller would have paid it at one had not his suspicions been awakened by the trembling hand that presented it. Glancing in quiringly into the lace half concealed by the broad visor of a cap, he saw the guilty blood by from the youthful check. His practised eye could not fail to read the story depicted there. He has him immediately arrested and placed in the jail to await and examination.

The precident was a noble hearted man, and not none of those who rejoice to see a life blackened and despoiled forever, for a single wrong. He listened with deep attention to all that I have told you, gentle reader, then raising his head, replied,

"His youth, his former character, and his unfamiliarity with crime plead strongly for him. If you will call to-morrow, we will talk over the matter them; for before they can become this, they will have to make dand on the deanted man soon be doubt on the flate of the country. The woman in the country of the coun The farmers' daughters are soon to be the life as at and character white hand those cruei of the name of the country and pairs, weeping over unworthy me, I am ready to well as the pride of the country; a glorious race of women which no other land can show. I wish

Town girls have the advantage of more highly polished manners and greater accomplishments; but country girls have infinitely more to recommend them as rivals of their fair city sisters.

They have more truth, household knowledge and economy, health, (and consequently more beauty) simplicity, affection, and freshness of impulse and thought. When they have cultivated minds, there are more chances in their favor for good sense and real ability here are more chances in their favor for good sense and real ability here are more chances in their favor for good sense and real ability here are more chances in their favor for good sense and real ability here are more chances in their favor for good sense and real ability here are more chances in their favor for good sense and real ability here are more chances in their favor for good sense and real ability here. real ability, because so much is not demanded by the frivolities of society. The added luster of foreign accomplishments could easily be caught by such a mind from a very little contact with the world.

I would not speak as though our farmers daughters are deficient in education. Many brilliant scholars and talented women are found among thant scholars and talented women are round among them; in New England this is especially so; but I would seek to awaken the ambition of all to be-come that admired and favored class which they ought to be, if they will unite refined culture with

their most excellent graces.

A sweet country home, with roses and honeysuckles trained to climb over it; with good taste, intelligence and beauty within, toil enough to court acquaintance with books and flowers, and the loveliness of nature; with peace, plenty and love, is surely one of the paradises which heaven has left for the attainment of man.

HINDOO WOMEN.

How many children have you?" asked a missionary lady in India, of her ironing-man. "No children," he answered, "no children, only three "he answered, "no children, only three Are not little girls reckoned as children? girls." Are not little girls reckoned as confurent Hardly so. Girls are not treated as well as boys, because heathenism degrades women. And their own mothers often destroy them; for I dare say they think it is better not to live at all, than to live as miserably as they do. One dark night, an English lady thought she heard a child crying. She sent her servants out to look, and they found a little girl about four years old buried up to her a little girl about four years old ouried up to her throat in a bog, her head alone peeping out. She had been left to die there by her own mother. Another mother told a missionary that if she did not take her infant, she would throw her to the jackals. The missionary took and brought her up a little Christian child. There is hardly any end to the ill-treatment which the poor heathen women to the ill-treatment which the poor heathen women endure. Their husbands give them hard blows in stead of kind words; and they are taught to worship their husbands as gods, however bad they may be. There is a proverb to show how much women are despised in India: "How can you put the black rice-box beside the gold spice-box?" A woman is meant by the rice-box, and a man by the spice-box. And the meaning of the proverb is that a woman is not regarded worthy to sit at the same table with her busband. How different are the pleasant homes of Christian lands.

Agricultural.

HORSE-RADISH.

Inquiries are often made as to the most succes ful mode of growing horse-radish, and having had some experience in the business, I will, with your permission, communicate the process which I have found to be the most generally successful. The soil most congenial to the horse-radish, is a moist, ep soil, replete with humus, but not wet. The and should be theroughly plowed and reduced to a fine tilth, and have a sufficiency of old, well de-composed manure well worked in. It should then be ridged in ridges three feet apart one way, and nto pieces one inch in length, and planted in the ridges, two feet apart, and but one piece in a place. The covering should not be deep—say one inch and the after culture be the same in every respec as that of potatoes. The crop may be pulled after the severe autumnal frosts, stripped carefully o their fibers, and either marketed or deposited in the cellar for winter or spring use.— Germantown Telegraph.

FILMS ON THE EYES OF CATTLE when the early Methodist preachers came to this town, she learned the way of the Lord more perfectly; and after several years she professed her faith in Christ, and connected herself with the Milm had been on the eye certainly two years. Two applications effectually removed it. The way to applications effectually removed it. The way to applications of the eye, and pour in tea spoonful of molasses. It is somewhat painful to the animal, but effectual.—Maine Farmer.

WHAT MAKES A BUSHRI. The following table of the number of pounds of

various articles to a bushel, may be of interest to Wheat, sixty pounds; corn, shelled, fifty six pounds; corn, on the cob, seventy pounds; rye, fifty-six pounds; oats, thirty-six pounds; barley, forty-six pounds; buckwheat, fifty-two pounds; Irish potatoes, sixty pounds; sweet potatoes, fifty pounds; onions, fifty seven pounds; bran, twenty pounds; clover seed, sixty pounds; Timothy seed, forty-five pounds; hemp seed, forty-five pounds; blue grass seed, fourteen pounds; dried peaches, thirty-three pounds; beans, sixty pounds

TO DRESS SKINS WITH THE WOOL OR FUR ON. Take two table spoons full of saltpetre and on

alum; pulverize finely, mix them and sprinkle evenly over the flesh side of the skin. Then roll the skin together, and let it remain a few days secording to the weather. Unroll and scrape them with a chip, dull knife, or draw them over a board fence, until they are dry, soft and pliable.—Mass.

TO KNIT HEELS OF SOCKS DOUBLE. Skip every other stitch on the wrong side, knit ill on the right, and you will have a double heel that is doubly serviceable to the single ones.

Miscellany.

THE CHILD IN THE RIVER. The Glasgow Christian News gives the following, as "no fiction, but the plain truth: "
A young man and his wife were preparing to attend a Christmas party, at the house of a friend some miles distant

"Henry, my dear husband, don't drink too much at the party to day; you will promise me, won't you!" said she, putting her hand upon his brow, and raising her eyes to his face with a pleading

"No, Millie, I will not; you may trust me." And he wrapt his infant boy in a soft blanket, and they descended. The horses were soon pran-cing over the turf, and pleasant conversation beguiled the way.

'Now don't forget your promise," whispered

the young wife as she passed up the steps. Poor thing! she was the wife of a man who loved to look upon the wine when red. The party passed look upon the wine when red. The party passed of classarily the time for departing drew near.

E. Raymond, Me., March 2. look upon the wine when or a man who loved to look upon the wine when red. The party passed off pleasantly; the time for departing drew near, and the wife descended from the upper chamber to join her husband. A pang shot through her trusting heart as she met him, for he was intoxicated—he had broken his promise. Silently they rode homeward, save when the drunken man broke into snatches of song or unmeaning laughter. But the wife rode on, her babe pressed closely to her grieved heart. "Give me the baby, Millie; I can't trust you with him," said he, as they approached a dark and somewhat swollen stream. After some hesitation she resigned her first-born, her darling babe, closely wrapt in the great blanket, to his arms. Over the dark waters the noble steeds safely bore them, and when they reached the bank the mother asked for the child. With much care and tenderness he placed the bundle in her arms, but when she classed it to head to the steed of the child. the wife rode on, her babe pressed closely to her grieved heart. "Give me the baby, Millie; I can't trust you with him," said he, as they approached a dark and somewhat swollen stream. After some hesitation she resigned her first-born, her darling babe, closely wrapt in the great blanket, to his arms. Over the dark waters the noble steeds safely bore them, and when they reached the bank the mother asked for the child. With much care and tenderness he placed the bundle in her arms, but when she clasped it to her bosom, no babe was there! It had slipped from the blanket, and the drunken father knew it not. A wild shriek from the mother aroused him, and he turned round just in the dark was divinely sustained and comforted. He died in great peace, Feb. 21st, 1857, aged 24 years. Though he died young, yet the mother aroused him, and he turned round just the mother aroused him, and he turned round just in time to see the little rosy face rise one moment above the dark waves, then sink forever. What a spectacle! The idol of his heart gone—gone forever—and that by his own intemperance. The anguish of the mother, the remorse of the father, are better imagined than described.

nay have to write something like the following:
About the middle of the nineteenth century bonnets began to be dispensed with, and an article took their place which came to be called spoonettes, rom their resembling in size and shape a table-At some future period the faithful historian

and intelligence. Women are preparing to take a spoon. These articles, with the concave surface noble stand in history, and they cannot do it in ignorance.

Standard or normal standard from highly standard to the head or neck. The practice of wearing part of the head or neck. spoonettes would perhaps have reached our own times but for the fact that in the more northern latitudes the exposure incident to this singular ar-ticle of apparel during the winter season became a prolific cause of brain fevers, insanity and death. Specimens of the spoonette may still be seen at the Western Museum, San Francisco."—Western

Biographical.

A friend seeing in "the Christian Witness," a brief obituary of the Rev. Shipley W. Willson, and knowing that the greater part of his ministerial labors were performed in the M. E. Church, has requested me to write a short article, giving some particulars of his labors while in our church.

Died at South Boston, Dec. 30, 1856, the Rev. Shipley W. Willson, aged 62 years. He was born in Springfield, Vt., 1794. At what age he dedicated himself to God and joined the church, the writer has no means of knowing; but it must have been very early, for he entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, 1813, when about 19 years of age. His first appointment, when admitted on trial, was Barnard, Vt. In 1814 he was stationed at Dan-ville, Vt., and in 1815 St. Francis River. Thereafter he was stationed at the following places, viz., Martha's Vineyard, Falmouth, New Bedford, Boston, Lynn Wood End, Provincetown, Portsmouth N. H., Charlestown, Andover and Bradford, Wilbraham, and in 1841 at Cambridge. This was his last station in the M. E. Church. In most of the above places he remained two years, and to a number of them he was appointed a second time, to the satisfaction and profit of the churches. If my memory is correct, he located at Cambridge, and some time after joined the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He was at that time becoming quite infirm, and unable to do the arduous work of an effective itin-erant. After his location he became chaplain of the House of Correction at South Boston, in which office he remained until age and infirmities

compelled him to resign.

Bro. Willson was emphatically a peace-maker, and succeeded in diffusing this spirit of his Master and succeeded in diffusing this spirit of his anaster generally among the people he served. He was formed for friendship, and no feelings but those of love and good will to all mankind had place in his bosom. He was a faithful and good preacher, and an excellent pastor. There was a pathos and uncan excellent pastor. There was a pathos and unction in his preaching and prayers that was very impressive and salutary. He was as habitually cheerful as deeply pious, and contributed to make his family and all around him happy. For more than four years he was mostly confined to his house, but patiently suffered the will of God.

I visited him about fourteen months before his death, and while we conversed and prayed together, he praised the Lord aloud. I found him the same good man as when we were stationed together. same good man as when we were stationed together many years before, with no bitter feelings ranker many years before, with no bitter feelings rankling in his breast. He has left to mourn his loss
a beloved wife and two sons, (an only daughter
having passed before him to the abode of the blessed) who, we doubt not, are greatly consoled by
the consciousness that he is with the Lord, and
the redeemed of all nations "that have washed
their robes and redet them is that have washed

their robes and made them white in the blood o "No chilling winds, nor pois'nous breath. Can reach that healthful shore; Sickness and sorrow, pain and death, Are felt and feared no more."

May the dear family, bereaved of an affectionate husband and a kind father, so imitate his worthy example as to meet him in that blissful world.

Providence, March 7.

DAN'L FILLMORE.

Widow RUTH RIGGS died in Georgetown, Me., Jan. 13, aged 96 years. Sister Riggs was born in Edgecomb, Me., Dec. Sister Riggs was norm in Edgecumo, and, Dec. 31, 1752. From early life she was religiously inclined, yet many years passed before she gained an evidence of acceptance with God. But after her marriage and settlement in Georgetown—now many laws and settlement in their house was always. It is often the case that, owing to injuries, or nearly seventy years ago—their house was always It is often the case that, owing to injuries, or sometimes to a diseased constitutional system, as film or thickening of the outer coat of the eyes or cattle, horses, sheep, &c., takes place. Many remedies are used, some of which make the matter worse. We are informed by Charles B. When the early Methodist preachers came to this ter worse. We are informed by Charles B.

and gave evidence of deep interest in all that per-tains to its welfare; contributing of her substance to sustain its ministers, and help forward its insti-tutions. Those who-knew her best will concur in this, that she gave satisfactory evidence of reconciliation to God, and meetness for heaven. She has not been able to enjoy the public or social means of grace for several years; still she was means of grace for several years; still she was able to walk about the house, for the most part of the time, till the evening of Jan 6. On Wednes-day morning, Jan 7, she arose from her bed as usual, and when partly dressed fell upon the floor from the effects of a paralytic shock. She was lifted upon her bed by her friends, and was supposed to survive till the evening of the Tuesday following, though unable to speak, or even give any sign of recognizing her nearest friends. Her last days were not, apparently, days of much suffering. Life gradually ebbed out, till at about the hour of sunset she ceased to breathe, and all was over of earthly soffering, and the spirit we do not doubt, took its flight to the paradise of God.

"How blest the righteous when he dies! When sinks a weary soul to rest! How mildly beam the closing eyes! How gently heaves th' expiring breast!"

Thus suddenly our aged mother passed away a last without leaving any especial dying testimony, other than such as was given in her usual health. But we feel safe in saying, for her "to live is Christ, and to die is gain Georgetown, Mass., March 3.

Mr. LEVI SMALL, Jr., died in Raymond, Me., Feb. 24th, aged 46 years.

Our dear brother was favored with Christian parents whose early teachings and pious exam-ples led him to see the necessity of saving grace. He sought and found the Saviour at the age of 16, and united with the Methodist E Church, where he remained a worthy member until transferred to the church triumphant. His life and example were worthy of imitation. Honest in his dealings, earnest in his devotion to the cause of the Redeem-er, faithful to the sinner, free from sectarianism, his heart overflowed with love to all Christians. During his last sickness all who saw him felt that Just perform the list sick room was the anti-chamber of heaven. Just before he died, as the writer took him by the hand he exclaimed in the language of the Psalmist, "My heart and my flesh faileth, but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion forever." "I am happy. I soon shall be with Jesus. Praise God for religion now," said he. "I have read the many heart death, but rever these read of many happy deaths, but never thought read of many happy deaths, our never shought, no did not imagine that a person could be so happy as I am; truly one half was never told me." He has left a wife and large family. Text—
"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of

Bro. JAMES L. WIGGIN. "He was a faithful Christian." "He was one of our brightest ornaments." "I don't know how he could have lived better, more regular and consistent."

Such is the testimony borne to the Christian

was short—only eight days—but very distressing. Grace triumphed. He was divinely sustained and comforted. He died in great peace, Feb. 21st, 1857, aged 24 years. Though he died young, yet he has left an example and an influence which will long be remembered. May we imitate his virtues. Pine Street, Portland, March 5.

Bro. Joseph Whiting died suddenly, in South Hingham, Feb. 14th, in the 81st year of his age. He embraced religion about fifty-five years ago, under the labors of Rev. Geo. Pickering, and for

Mrs. MINERVA WEEKS, wife of Bro. Amos

man was decaying," causing great bodily suffering, which was endured with Christian resignation,

ABBY G. THOMPSON died in Solon, Me., Jan. 21, aged 28 years and 3 months.
Sister Thompson experienced religion in Lowell in 1854, and joined the Worthen Street M. E. Church, where she remained a faithful member

20. aged 63 years and 8 months.

For many years she had been a member of the M. E. Church. Her life was one of real practical piety, an unblotted epistle of Christ. Her last sickness was long and severe, but the God in

Advertisements.

JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.
A little over one year has elapsed since James Pyle's
Dietetic Saleratus was first put in the market, during which
time Half a Million pounds have been sold; the greater
par thereof within the last three months.
This is unprecedented in the success of new articles—a
striking proof of its superiority over common saleratus.
Every woman that has tried it recommends it to her friends.
In this way it has been mane known to thousands, who declare that it excels every other baking material in use.
It is entirely free from all caustic impurities which in
common saleratus is so destructive to the digestive organs,
and may be used with as much safety as flour. Beware of
spurious articles under the name of "Dietetic" JAMES
PYLE'S Dietetic Saleratus is packed in pound packages
with his name thereon without which none is genuine.
For sale by Levi Bartlett & Co., Emmors, Danforth &
Scudder, French, Fuller & Fogg. E. D Winelow & Co.,
and by grocers generally throughout New England.

March 4 TAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.

MORE NEW BOOKS. Our Friends in Head-en, or the Mutual Recognition of the Redeemed in Glory Demonstrated. By Rev. J. M. Killen, M. A. 12 mo., pp. 285. Price 60 cts. Sermons by Rev. Robert Newton, D. D. Edited by Rev. D. W. Clark, D. D. 1 vol., large 12mo., 523 pp. Price 81. Glory Demonstrated. By Rev. J. M. Killen, M. A. 12 more, pp. 25. Price 60 cis.

Sermone by Rev. Robert Newton. D. D. Edited by Sermone by Rev. Robert Newton. D. D. Edited by Sermone by Rev. Robert Newton. D. D. Edited by Sermone by Rev. Robert Newton. D. D. Edited by Sermone by Rev. Robert Newton. D. D. Edited by R. State and Paking, Sketches and Incidents, from the linerant and ekitorial Budget of Rev. J. V. Waton, D. I vol., 1200, 469 pp. Five 8. In Francisco, California; embracing lacicatts. Triumphant Drath Scene. etc. By Rev. Win higher the lace of the Branch of the Sermone of the first Methodist preachers early the California. He west there when San Francisco was the result of California. He west there when San Francisco was the result of California. He west there when San Francisco was the result of California. He west there when San Francisco was the result of California. He west there was one of the first Methodist preachers early that while it awakens the deepest interest in the result with a heart till of courage, and to have dared the devil in his den. I vol., 1200, 260 pp. Frice 81.

Sation, and to the Minister's Home and Family. It is a story that, while it awakens the deepest interest in the result of the second the second by every Methodist. Pres attories in his state of the second that the second leaves the second to the second lace of the second that the second leaves the second lace of the second that the second leaves the second lace of the second lac

moves all yellowness and unnatural color from the skin.
For Night Mare, tak a dose befor retiring, and it is warranted a sure preventative
For Female Obstructions it is a safe and sure remedy, as
it removes the cause of the disease.
Costiveness cannot exist where the Invigorator is freely
taken, while Cholic yields readily to a few doses.
It must be known that all these are Liver diseases, or
caused by a deranged Liver, and to cure them needs a Liver
medicine, and one of great power. The Invigorator is such
a medicine; it has medicinal powers, never before discovered, that will cure all diseases of the Liver, no matter of
how long standing or what may be their form. The active
medicinal virtues extracted from the gums used is such as
to be us-tonishing to all who see their effects, for none can
use the medicine without receiving benefit. It acts as a
geutle Cathartic, and should always be taken in sufficient
quantities to operate on the bowels gently. The best way
to take it is to take the medicine in the mouth, then take
some water and swailow both together. In this way the
medicine will scarcely be tasted.

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TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS. The subscribers offer for sale 40,00) barrels of Poudrette, manufactured from the night soil of New York city, in lots to suit purchasers. This article (greatly improved within the last two years,) has been in the market for eighteen years, and still defies competition as a manure for Corn and Garden Vegetables, being cheaper, more powerful than any other, and at the same time free from disagreeable odor. Two barrels (8350 worth) will manure an acre of corn in the hill, will save two thirds in labor, will cause it to come up quicker, to grow faster. ripen earlier, and will bring a larger crop on poor ground than any other fertilizer, and is also a preventative of the cut worm. Also, it does not injure the seed to be put in contact with it. The L. M. Co. point to their long standing, reputation, and the large capital (\$100 000) invested in their business, as a guarantee that the article they make shall always be of such quality as to command a ready sale.

Price in Boston. One barrel to five barrels, \$200 per barrel. Five barrels and over, \$1.75 per barrel.

A pampllet containing every information will be sent (free) to any one applying for the same. Our address is The Lodi Manufacturing Company,

Office, 60 Courtlandt Street, New York.

Sold by Geo. Davenport, 14 Commercial Wharf; Parker, White & Gannet. 47.59 & 63 Blackstone Street; Nourse, Mason & Co., Quinoy Hall.

CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE. One New HURCH ORGANS FOR SALE. One New Instrument with 32 stops and two rows of keys. One new do. do. 22 do. do. two rows of keys of one new do. do 10 do. do. one row of keys of the control of t

Advertisements.

Mrs. Minerya Wers, wife of Bro. Amos
Weeks, died in the triumphs of faith, in West
Rutland, Vt., Feb. 10, aged 36 years.

Sister Weeks for many years has been a faithful,
devoted follower of Christ, adorning her profession
with a well ordered life and godly conversation.
She was a member of the Baptist Church, a most
sincere and devoted Christian. For several years
her health has been failing, from the effects of
that fearful disease, consumption, which terminated her earthly career; but "while the outward
man was decaying," causing great bodily suffering,
which was endured with Christian resignation,
which was endured with Christian resignation.

which was endured with Christian resignation, she felt that the inward, holy principle of love was renewed day by day. She was the first of a large number of brothers and sisters to try the realities of death, which by an overcoming faith in the merits of Christ had no terrors for her. After making arrangements for her funeral with the utmost composure, she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Winchendon, March 5.

S. PIPER. Christian Watchman and Reflector please copy.

ABBY G. THOMPSON died in Solon, Me., Jan. 21, aged 28 years and 3 months.

Sister Thompson experienced religion in Lowell in 1854, and joined the Worthen Street M. E. Christian when we have remained as faithful member of the service of the specimen funished them, are satisfied that it has been prepared from wheat alone. The appearance of the starch granules of every farinaceous substance is peculiar and distinct, and there can be no mataking one for the other, when the microscope is employed in the examination. The Committee would a first premium to this article for the following reasons:

Sister Thompson experienced religion in Lowell in 1854, and joined the Worthen Street M. E. Church, where she remained a faithful member until her death. A little over a year ago her health began to fail under that fatal disease, consumption. She left the city and sought her country home, in the hope that the pure mountain air would restore to her life's greatest temporal good, health. But it was in vain. The disease crept slowly on until she saw that she must part with loved ones on earth to greet loved ones in heaven. Just before she died she whispered faintly but distinctly, "Glory! I'm going home." Now the mother, and the child who went but a few months before her, rest in the bosom of the Saviour. Lowell, Feb. 25.

Mrs. Mercy Burnham, consort of Enoch Burnham, departed this life in Rochester, N. H., Feb. 20. aged 63 years and 8 months.

For many years she had been a member of the M. E. Church. Her life was one of real practical piety, an unblotted epistle of Christ. Her last sickness was long and severe, but the God in

Signed by Lewis H STRINER, M. D., GIDEON B. SMITH, M. D. sickness was long and severe, but the dod in whom she so long trusted did not forsake her. Like a true Christian conqueror she rose above her afflictions, and with a heavenly smile passed the ordeal of death, and entered into that rest which remains for the people of God.

H. Hill.

Baltimore, November, 1855.

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